

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1898. Vol. XLII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s)

MR. JAMES OROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 1842.)

HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. OROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. OROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

CASTLE AN DINAS TIN MINE.
The shares in this mine (5000) are fully paid to £2 each, so there is no liability, and a minimum dividend of TEN PER CENT. is guaranteed. The profits, however, are stated to have increased five-fold during the past six months. SPECIAL BUSINESS in the shares.

Every description of shares bought and sold at NET prices.
Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
41, THIRDA NEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:

30 Anglo-Argentine, 10s 3d	50 Fedw, £10 fully paid, 2s 6d	30 Prince of Wales, 18s 9d
15 Brounford, £2 1/2	10 Gawton, £2 1/2	50 Pynlimmon, 38s
30 Birdseye Creek, £4 1/2	15 Great Laxey, £1 1/2	15 Roman Grav., £1 1/2
50 Bog, £2 1/2	50 Gt. No. Laxey, 25s	20 Rosewall Hill, 25s
20 Carn Camborne, 32s	10 Great Vor, £10 1/2	30 Rhydallog, 25s
1 Carn Brea, £14 1/2	30 Glasgow Carr., £1 1/2	10 So. Carn Brea, £7 1/2
30 Cagynon, 20s 6d	25 Sweetland, £1 1/2	25 South Aurora, £2 1/2
30 Chontales, £1 1/2	20 Marke Valley, £6 1/2	25 Sweetland, £1 1/2
25 Drake Walls, 18s 9d	5 New Rosewarne, £1 1/2	10 So. Condurrow, £2 1/2
20 Don Pedro, £2 1/2	100 Old Batholes, 27s	15 Tankerville, £18
10 East Seton, 30s	20 North Trekerby, 10s	50 Taquaril, 10s
25 Kellpac, 21s 9d	15 Pacific, £3 1/2	10 Utah, £2 1/2
15 East Van, £2 1/2	20 Parya Mount, £3 1/2	25 Van Consois, £2 1/2
10 Eberhardt, £1 1/2	50 Perkins Beach, 28s 6d	25 West Maria, 25s
10 East Lovell, £1 1/2	30 West Caradon, £3 1/2	30 West Caradon, £3 1/2
15 East Caradon, £2 1/2	30 West Tanker, £2 1/2	30 West Tanker, £2 1/2
25 East Grenville, £2 1/2	5 Providence, £2 1/2	25 Wheel Agar, £2 1/2

W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
All marketable stocks dealt in for cash or account.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADENEEDLE STREET, has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:

30 N. Tankerville, 21s 9d	10 So. Condurrow, £2 1/2	10 East Van, £2 1/2
15 Pacific, £2 1/2	25 W. Caradon, £3 1/2	1 Devon Consols, £14 1/2
20 Carn Brea, £14 1/2	10 So. Carn Brea, £7 1/2	75 Taquaril, 6s 3d
2 Buller, £4 1/2	5 Cook's Kitchen, £4 1/2	2 West Frances, £3 1/2
25 New Lovell, 46s 3d	10 East Caradon, £5 1/2	10 Eberhardt, £1 1/2
5 Kitty (St. Ag.), £13 1/2	30 Gt. No. Laxey, 25s	40 Crenver, 25s
20 Hington, £4 1/2	30 W. Tankerville, £3 1/2	30 Utah, £2 1/2
30 Tan-yr-Alit, 27s	30 West Maria, 25s 6d	5 East Lovell, £1 1/2
15 Asheton, £2 1/2	30 Pennerley, £4 1/2	30 Van Consois, 36s

Bankers: London and Westminster.

MR. HENRY MANSSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ALL-Y-CRIB SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Two splendid improvements have just been reported from the agent of this mine—the intersection of the junction of the lodes in the 22 ft. level east, which, in his opinion, doubles the value of the property, and cutting the lode in the bottom of the engine-shaft worth 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. Mr. H. M. strongly advises the purchase of shares immediately for a great rise in price, and can offer 55 fully paid shares at £2 12s. 6d. each. Plans, prospectuses, and specimens of the ore, just received from the mine, can be had on application at the above address.

EAST Llangynog LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Shares in this company should also be purchased for an immediate advance from present quotations. These mines will prove two of the greatest prizes of 1872.
References exchanged.

MESSRS. HOOKE AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,
9, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

Messrs. HOOKE and Co. are prepared to execute with punctuality and dispatch commissions for the sale, transfer, or purchase of any stocks or shares which they may be favoured with. Being in constant communication with many of the most experienced mineralogists of the day at home and abroad, they are in a position to give valuable and exclusive information on mining matters.

Clients subscribing One Guinea can have prompt and reliable information as to the value, status, and prospects of legitimate mining and other investments in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

FOR SALE:—20 New Rosario, £1 1/2; 20 Llanarmon, £2 1/2; 10 Ruesla Copper, 50 Nant-y-Blaidd, Clifton, Prince of Wales, Van Consois, Willoughby, and Llanen Street Tramways.

Wanted to purchase—King, Queen, and Virtuous Lady. State lowest price.

MESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), have FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES at prices annexed:

20 Brounford, £2 6s 3d	50 East Terrace, 20s	50 Prince of Wales, 17s 9d
30 Bog, £2 7s	100 Gt. No. Laxey, 25s	15 Parya Mount, £3 1/2
10 Blue Hills, £2 1/2	50 Glamorganshire, 25s	10 Pacific, £3 1/2
20 Birdseye Creek, £4 1/2	30 Great Western, 25s	5 Roman Grav., £1 1/2
40 Caldbroke Falls, 27s 6d	25 Gwydyr Park, 16s	25 Rosewall Hill, 25s 6d
50 Chontales, 27s	10 Goredard, 25s	50 Richmond Consols, 42 1/2 prem.
1 Carn Brea, £14 1/2	10 Gawton, £2 1/2	100 South Van, 6s
25 Carn Camborne, 28s 9d	10 Great Vor, £10 6s 3d	100 So. Llanurrow, 18s
10 Cashwell, £2	1 Herod'sfoot, £27 1/2	10 So. Carn Brea, £7 1/2
40 Cathedral, 25s	10 Hington, £4 1/2	25 So. Rom. Grav., 22s 1/2
1 Cook's Kitchen, £4 1/2	20 Kansas, £5 1/2	10 So. Condurrow, £2 1/2
4 Drake Walls, 19s 6d	30 Llanarmon, 25s	60 Tuolumne, 12s 6d
1 Devon Cons., £14 1/2	5 Marke Valley, £6 1/2	30 Terras, 25s
1 Emma, 3s prem.	10 Gawton, £2 1/2	5 Tankerville, £18
125 Eclipse, 25s	3 East Basset, £1 1/2	10 The Lovell, 25s
3 East Basset, £1 1/2	15 New Lovell, 48s 9d	30 Van Consois, £2 1/2
10 East Lovell, £1 1/2	20 No. Rosewarne, £3 1/2	10 W. Caradon, £3 1/2
30 East Seton, 30s 9d	20 Old Batholes, 27s 6d	30 West Maria, 25s 3d
10 East Van, £2 1/2	30 Old Trebureaf, 11s 3d	20 West Jewell, 25s
30 R. Grenville, £3 6s 3d	5 Old Bottle Hill, 25s	1 Wheel Buller, £4 1/2
40 Excelsior, 25s	25 Pynlimmon, 38s	30 Wheel Oreb, 22s 6d
30 East Llangynog, 27s	20 Pennerley, £4 1/2	1 West Tolgus, £4 1/2
paid.		
10 Eberhardt, £1 1/2		

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 22 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:

60 New Wheel Charlotte, 45 Blue Hills, £3 1/2; 2 Carn Brea, £14 1/2; 60 Wheel Coates, 16s 6d; 2 Devon Great Consols, £14 1/2; 30 Parya Mount, £3 1/2; 30 New Pembroke, £4 1/2; 5 Treleigh Wood, £14 1/2; 30 W. East Godolphin, £2 1/2; 40 Prince of Wales, 18s 6d; 3 North Rosewarne, £3 1/2; 5 Wheel Buller; 100 South Roman Gravel, 35 West Tankerville, £2 1/2; 75 East Chiverton; 10 Old Bottle Hill; 5 Wheel Seaton; 50 Cathedral, 25s; 25 Oreb, 22s; 10 Wheel Grenville, £10; 50 Perkins Beach, 28s 6d; 100 Excelsior; 75 East Terrace, 20s; 25 Polbreen; 100 Yron Uddell, 16s 9d; 35 Glasgow Caradon; 30 West Jewell; 45 East Bottle Hill; 20 Okel Tor, 27s 6d; 35 Welsh Consols; 35 Carn Camborne; 200 Eclipse, 19s 9d; 100 Anglo-Argentine, 14s 9d; 10 Cape Copper; 70 Fortuna, £3 1/2; 50 Sweetland Creek, 2 1/2; 25 Utah, £2 1/2.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Wheel Coates, Blue Hills, Dolcoath, West Caradon, Miners, East Darren, Eclipse, St. Agnes Consols.

IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS IN TIN, LEAD, AND COPPER MINES.

WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST"—Synopsis of Cornish, Devon, Shropshire, and Isle of Man Mines, &c.—of yesterday, Friday, 8th January, 1872, No. 668, contains the COMMENCEMENT of his ANNUAL MINING REVIEW. To be continued in following numbers.

WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST" of Friday, 8th January, 1872, No. 668, contains the latest reports on Tankerville, Roman Gravel, West Caradon, South Roman Gravel, North Crofty, with notices on the Van Mine, Gawton, Dolcoath, Devon Great Consols, Great Vor, Leading Articles on West Caradon, Tin Trade and Tin Mines, Copper and Copper Mines, Lead and Lead Mines, Investments in Tin Mines, and Cautions to Shareholders in Foreign Gold and Silver Mines.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.—LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening. Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.

P. WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

MR. ALFRED E. COOKE
(Son and Successor to the late Mr. Edward Cooke),
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Alliance Bank (Limited).

MR. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.

Parties wishing to Transact Business in the following are requested to communicate:—

BOG.
BWLCH CONSOLS.
CAPARTHA.
CERNVER AND ABRAHAM.
CARRPHILLY COLLIERY.
DRAKE WALLS.
EAST BASSET.
EAST SETON.
EAST LOVELL.
FRANK MILLS.
GOREDARD & CELYN LEVEL.

NORTH POOL.—The lode in Ballarat shaft is of a fine character, and no doubt as depth is attained a great discovery will be made. Shares would then advance considerably. The engine-shaft is now being sunk, and the lode will be struck in about 7 fms. sinking.

EAST LOVELL.—These shares, recently at £30, now £10 to £11, with improving prospects, and a splendid price for tin, should be purchased.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices annexed, free of commission:—

20 Bog, £2 7s 6d	25 Glamorganshire, 25s	5 Tankerville, £18
25 Brynystwith, £2	10 Hington Down, £4	25 Terras
25 Cagynon, £1 7s 6d	10 Marke Valley, £2 6	5 Treleigh Wood, £14
1 Carn Brea, £14 1/2	60 New Brynystwith, £1 1/2	10 Utah, £2 1/2
1 Devon Consols, £15 1/2	50 New Speedwell, fully paid, offer wanted.	25 Van Consois, £2 1/2
2 Dolcoath, £2 1/2	5 New Rosewarne, £1 1/2	30 West Caradon, £3 1/2
20 Drake Walls, £1	5 North Rosewarne, £1 1/2	5 West Chiv., £14 17 1/2
20 E. Llangynog, £2 7 1/2	20 North Rosewarne, £3 1/2	30 West Godolphin, 25s
5 East Lovell, £1 1/2	20 Parya Mount, £12 1/2	2 Wheel Buller, £4 1/2
20 East Seton, £1 8s 6d	20 Pennerley, £4 1/2	5 Wh. Kitty (St. Ag.), £13 15s
5 East Van, £2 7s 6d	25 Rhydallog, £1 12s 6d	3 Wh. Margaret, £17
20 East Grenville, £2 6	5 Roman Gravel, £1 6	5 Wh. Uny, £9
5 Eberhardt, £1 1/2	10 Rosewall Hill, £1 6	25 West Maria, £1 11s
10 Gawton, £2 1/2	10 So. Condurrow, £2 1/2	

W. DUNN and Co. return their grateful acknowledgments to their correspondents for all favours, and by continued close attention to business and promptitude in carrying out their transactions, trust to receive an increase of that patronage which they have already received from all parts of the kingdom.

Although W. D. and Co. have been in the habit of publishing once a week a list of shares for sale, they are always in a position to buy and sell shares at close market prices, and, therefore, solicit the orders of those engaged in mining affairs, and who may have business to transact.

MR. C. A. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Buys and Sells every description of negotiable securities at current market prices net.

Can name two or three mines the shares of which are almost certain to considerably advance during 1872.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

HITCHENS AND CO.,
MINERAL AGENTS, SURVEYORS, AND MINING ENGINEERS,
NEW POULTRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

S. E. MARTIN, M.E., of the above firm, has been on a tour of inspection through the principal Welsh mining districts, and by addressing the above firm valuable information can be obtained.

N.B.—HITCHENS and Co. have placed in their hands a moiety of a valuable silver mine, situated in one of the best mineral districts in Shropshire, and will be happy to treat with capitalists, the same being a bona fide undertaking.

EDWARD P. RICE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares bought and sold at the best market prices, for cash or account.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. W. TREGILLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., DEALS in all descriptions of bona fide SHARES.

ECLIPSE.—Investors are invited to read the reports from this mine. The shares are amongst the cheapest in the market. Large returns of gold and silver may be looked for in 1872.

NEW WHEAL CHARLOTTE is opening out very well, and shares are likely to reach high prices ere long.

Now ready, price One Shilling.
WHAT TO SELECT—WHAT TO AVOID.—Useful hints to Investors in Mines. All interested in British and Foreign Mines will benefit by their perusal. It will also contain useful information relative to—

Eberhardt and Aurora.	East Van.	Carn Brea.
Utah Silver Mining Co.	Roman Gravel.	Perran Wheel Vyan
Richmond Consolidated.	West Tankerville.	Pennerley, &c., &c.
Tankerville.	Wheel Buller.	

Copies can be had on application to—
MR. F. W. MANSSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Who has had Twenty-seven Years' Experience in the Mining Market.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. T. R. COMYN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
31, THREADENEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

Mr. Comyn has business on special terms in the shares of West Jewell, Cathedral, Excelsior, and Camborne Vyan, tin and copper mines. These mines are all in full work, and will certainly pay very large dividends. At present prices they are the cheapest and safest in the market.

FOR SALE.—20 Trevarrack, at 30s.
Mr. C. will forward upon application particulars of a splendid Red Hematite and Manganese Mine in Devonshire, which, on the expenditure of £2500 only, will give returns of 100 per cent. per annum. The concern is divided into 25 shares of £100 each, and he will be glad to receive applications for the few unshared shares, and he will be glad to receive applications for the few unshared shares, and he will be glad to receive applications for the few unshared shares.

There is no uncertainty about this property, and the appropriate shares. There is no uncertainty about this property, and the appropriate shares. There is no uncertainty about this property, and the appropriate shares.

£100 is attached to each original share. £10 per share is payable on application, and the remainder on allotment.

No application for the above will be received after Tuesday, the 9th January instant.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO., 10, COLEMAN STREET,
E.C., MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.
Monthly Circular for January now ready: post free, 6d.

MESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON,
44, THREADENEEDLE STREET, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.
Have BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—

Birdseye.	Mary Ann.	Sweetland Creek.
Eberhardt.	Marke Valley.	South Aurora.
Kellpac.	Pannerley.	Tankerville.
Kitty (St. Agnes).	Pacific Gold.	Utah.
Van.	Parya Mountain.	West Esquir Ltd.

Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make early application.
LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON, SWORN BROKERS.

TO INVESTORS.—NOW READY.
LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON'S "MONTHLY RECORD

OF INVESTMENTS," containing an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually. G. LAVINGTON and A. PENNINGTON, 44, Threaneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Established 1857.

The year 1871 opened with a good business doing in mining shares, which continued steadily to increase up to its close. Judging from present appearances, there is every prospect of even more being done this year than last. The price of tin is extraordinarily high, but is, nevertheless, expected to maintain its price for a long time to come. Copper is steadily, but determinedly, advancing, and will, in all probability, ere long reach £1 per unit. Lead remains at a fair price for the miner. The experience taught by the decline in market values of most of the foreign mining schemes causes the shares of good, sound British mines to be in increased favour with the public; therefore, those who invest early in the year, in both copper and tin mines, well chosen, will most certainly reap large profits. Railway shares are, generally speaking, too high to give speculators much of a margin for profit on purchase. Money is abundant, and collateral circumstances indicate a large business in mines of approved character.

T. E. W. THOMAS has made a selection of a few good mines for a rise in price, the names of which he is prepared to furnish to investors and others.

To his numerous correspondents, Mr. THOMAS returns his best thanks for the business with which they have favoured him, and wishes to "One and All" a happy and prosperous new year.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
38, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams for Investors' prices 10s. 6d., post free.
"British Mines and Mining," price 2s. 6d., post free.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
Is able to obtain reliable information concerning British and Foreign Mines. The long experience he has had is at the service of the public.

And invites instructions concerning mines not dealt in on the London market providing always that the undertakings are bona fide.
Established Fifteen Years.—Bankers: City Bank.

MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., 74, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.
Railway, Bank, and other Stock Exchange Securities dealt in for cash or account.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAY STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES of all descriptions. Dividends at the rate of 5, 10, and 15 per cent.

Consult Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS' SPECIAL LIST OF INVESTMENTS. Sent free by post on application to JOHN B. REYNOLDS, Stock and Share Dealer, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

MESSRS. ALFRED ENDEAN, FISHER, AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Business transacted in all marketable securities for cash or account.

JOHN KEANE AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
39, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.
Transact business in all descriptions of British and Foreign Stocks, Railway, Bank, Telegraph, Gas, and Mining Shares at the closest market prices, either for cash or account.

Reliable information given with regard to all home and foreign mines on application. Mineral properties inspected, and working plans and sections of mines accurately prepared.

Bankers: The London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.
Telegrams promptly attended to.

J. K. and Co. strongly recommend the purchase of shares in the New Histon Tin Mining Company (Limited), and will forward prospectuses and reports, &c., on application.

MESSRS. WARD AND LITTLEWOOD, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
95, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Consols, Railways, American, and other Foreign Bonds Bought and Sold at the closest possible prices. Home and Foreign Mines Inspected and reported on by competent agents.

All holders of Tin, Lead, and Copper shares will do well to consult W. and L. before buying or selling.

MATTHEW GREENE, MINING OFFICES, PINNER'S HALL,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MATTHEW GREENE recommends the purchase of West Jewell Tin shares at present prices. The Manager states that the mine will be soon earning dividends of at least 40 per cent.

Bankers: Bank of England—Messrs. Tweedy, Williams, and Co., Cornwall.

FOREIGN COPPER AND COPPER ORES.—WANTED, the FOREGOING, to ANY EXTENT, and the best price given. Advantageous arrangements may be made with consignees.

H. B. RYE, Commission Merchant, 77, Old Broad-street, London.
Established Twenty-five Years.
Bankers: Messrs. Roberts and Co.

WHEAL GRENVILLE, EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE,
West Caradon, New Rosewarne, North Rosewarne, Treleigh Wood, Creechbawae and Penkevill Mines specially recommended.

Capitalists buying shares in the above mines at present quotations will, in all probability, see a rise in value equal to 100 per cent. on the average during the present year.

JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES BRENCHELY, 32, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, SHAREDEALER. (Established 18 years.)

PURCHASES and SALES effected in all DIVIDEND AND Progressive BRITISH and FOREIGN Mines.

Reliable advice given on application, personally, or by letter, as to what mines might be safely BOUGHT, what held, SOLD, or AVOIDED.

FOR SALE (OR PART), each net:—

25 Asheton, £2 1/2	10 Frank Mills, 10s	1 Kitty (St. Ag.), £13 15s
3 Dolcoath, £2 1/2	10 Penballe, £2 1/2	1 West Seton.
10 East Van, £2 1/2	30 Prince of Wales	

BICKFORD'S PATENT
FOR CONVEYING
CHARGE IN
SAFETY FUSE,
FIRE TO THE
BLASTING ROCKS, &c.

Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1861; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXPOSITION" held in Paris, in 1865; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867; and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona, in 1869.



BICKFORD, SMITH AND CO.
of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

For Excellence
and Practical Success
of Engines



Represented by
Model exhibited by
this Firm.

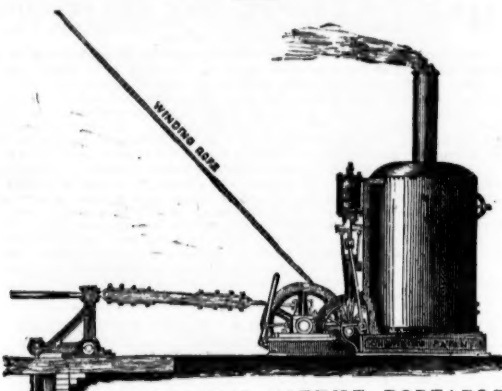
HARVEY AND CO.,
ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
HAYLE, CORNWALL,
AND HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, LONDON,
CITY OFFICES (GRESHAM HOUSE), 23, OLD BROAD STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES of the largest kind in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.
SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

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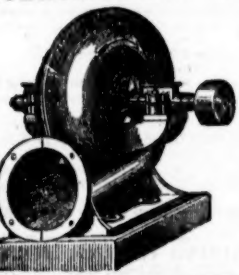
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ERECTED or REMOVED with VERY LITTLE TROU-
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BARS OF IRON have been coated with all the various known Paints, and
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THE SAFEST EXPLOSIVE, ECONOMICAL, and of the
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This company grants licenses, under their patents, for the use, singly or in
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W. H. WILTON begs to thank his friends for their liberal support for so
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(having been an assistant to his father for several years) is in every way cap-
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WITH THE CONSEQUENT
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as old nails. Such splendid condition of bodily and mental vigour he mainly
attributes to good regular living, and the occasional use of PARR'S LIFE
PILLS, which promote appetite, aid digestion, purify the blood, and may be
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Registration of New Companies.

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BEDWORTH COAL AND IRON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 100,000l., in 1000 shares of 100l. each. This company is started to acquire the business and properties of Messrs. J. and G. Addenbrooke and Charles Piddock, at Bedworth, in Warwickshire. The subscribers are—John Addenbrooke, Wall, 6 shares; George Addenbrooke, Greenhill, Staffordshire, 1; C. Piddock, Foregate, Worcester, 1; Henry Homfray, Broadwater House, Kidderminster, 31; Henry Addenbrooke, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, 35; Emma Addenbrooke, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, 18; C. P. Piddock, Worcester, 5.

NEWCASTLE CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 60,000l., in 60,000 shares of 10l. each. This company appears to be a reconstruction of an already existing limited liability concern, being formed to take over and carry on the business of G. Allhusen and Sons (Limited), of Gateshead. The promoters are—Christian Allhusen, Elswick-hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 10,000 shares; T. T. Lloyd, Elswick-hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 20; W. Allhusen, Elswick-hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 9000; A. Allhusen, Park House, West Gateshead, 1000; Hilton Phillips, 6, Prior's-terrace, Tynemouth, 200; J. E. L. Black, 32, Percy-park, Tynemouth, 200; J. B. Alexander, 7, North-terrace, Newcastle, 200.

EAST FOXDALE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 15,000l., in 15,000 shares of 1l. each. This company is formed to carry on mining operations in the Isle of Man. The subscribers are—R. Wilson, 12, Brunswick-gate, Kensington; Peter Watson, 79, Old Broad-street; T. J. Russell, 30, St. George's-road; J. M. Byers, 22, Austin-friars; W. A. Hicks, 6, Stanhope-terrace; G. H. Bone, Weddon, Northamptonshire; J. L. Busch, 6, Park-lane; R. Griffin, Great George-street; G. F. Goodman, Stamford-road; A. P. Barre, 59, Merchant-street, Bow.

CENTRAL VAN LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 50,000l., in 50,000 shares of 1l. each. This company is formed to acquire the Central Van Mines and other properties at Llanidloes, in Montgomeryshire. The subscribers are—F. E. Bingley, Tunbridge Wells; E. H. Braham, 44, Arundel-gardens; J. F. V. Fitzgerald, 11, Chester-square; E. Crossley, 21, Cornhill; G. G. Maitland, 92, St. George's-road, South Belgrave; W. S. Stuart, Chigwell; and Edward Griffith, 19, Stanley-street, Pimlico, each of whom take one share.

CASTLE DYKES IRON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 80,000l., in 80,000 shares of 10l. each. This company is formed to acquire and work quarries at Stowe Nine Church, Northamptonshire. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—M. Byers, 22, Austin-friars; W. A. Hicks, 6, Stanhope-terrace; G. H. Bone, Weddon, Northamptonshire; J. L. Busch, 6, Park-lane; R. Griffin, Great George-street; G. F. Goodman, Stamford-road; A. P. Barre, 59, Merchant-street, Bow.

WEST Llangynog Silver-Lead Mine (Limited).—Capital, 20,000l., in 10,000 shares of 2l. each. This is another Welsh company for mining at Penant, in the county of Montgomery. The promoters are—C. H. Yewen, 77, Abchurch-lane, S.E., 25 shares; W. H. Hepburn, 7, Pancras-lane, 25; W. Harvey, 7, Poultry, 25; James Haulen, Croydon, 10; W. H. Smith, Crossland-road, N.W., 10; S. E. Martin, Hecnant, Montgomeryshire, 25; W. H. Bennett, 207, Strand, 25 shares.

LYDNEY AND WIGPOOL IRON ORE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 150,000l., in 15,000 shares of 10l. each. This company is formed to purchase and develop the iron ore mines belonging to and worked by the Messrs. Allways, and situated in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire. The subscribers are—Thos. Allways, Lydney, Gloucestershire; W. Allways, Walford House, Ross, Herefordshire; James Allways, Ross; W. Bird, J.P., Crouch Hall, Hornsey; W. M. Bird, 5, Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park; Francis Bird, 2, Lawrence Pountney-hill, E.C.; Edward Bird, Lawrence Pountney-hill. These each take up 50 shares.

TAMAR GRANITE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 2500l., in 500 shares of 5l. each. This company purchases the rights and interests of Major McCrea and Mr. Francis Logan in a certain quarry, called Tamar Bank, Calstock, Cornwall.

INTERNATIONAL CRISPIN PATENT BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 100,000l., in 10,000 shares of 10l. each. This is a comparatively large concern for manufacturing boots and shoes, and the other articles usually made by a boot and shoe maker. The promoters are—Thos. Greenwood, Croft House, Barley, Leeds; J. H. Lane, 48, Milton street, Manchester; George Mountford, Gloucester-street, Hanley; William Keats, 25, Market-place, Leek; Stephen Roe, 1, William street, Chesham-hill; Henry Vigurs, Park-cottage, Lichfield-road, Birmingham—each five shares.

BLAEN UNITED MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 15,000l., in 15,000 shares of 1l. each. This company is started to acquire and work the lead mines of Blaencennant-farm, in Cardiganshire. The subscribers are—R. Smith, 4, New Broad-street, 50 shares; T. H. Martin, Walter's-road, Swansea, 25; G. H. Brown, The Lodge, Tunbridge Wells; P. W. Lane, 36, Somerset-street, Portman-square, 5; W. C. Bunch, 108, Lefevre-road, Bow; S. A. D. Harding, 112, Greenwood-road, Dalston, 5; Charles Rule, 10, Clement's-lane, E.C., 5.

CARWAY ANTHRACITE COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 25,000l., in 1000 shares of 25l. each. This company is formed to acquire certain mineral properties known as Maesgwillim, in Carmarthenshire. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—E. M. Goodwin, Ferryside, Carmarthenshire; C. K. Anderson, 19, Westbourne-square; R. R. Browning, Adelcombe, Surrey; J. S. B. Chad, Thurford Hall, Thetford; E. H. Morton, Tatterford Rectory, Brandon, Norfolk; T. J. Torry, Durrner House, Basingstoke; H. S. Pymon, 23, Princes-square, Bayswater.

NORTH WALES MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION (Limited).—The insurance of ships belonging to the members of the company is the object of this company. There is no share capital, but the liability of each member is limited by guarantee. The subscribers are—Walter Hughes, Hugh Hugh, John Jones, Owen Roberts, John Thomas (all of Carnarvon), Robt. Rees, Nevill, and Owen Griffiths, Pella Nevis.

FWLHELI AND NEVIN MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION (Limited).—This is a similar company to the preceding, and is projected by the same parties.

PROVINCIAL A 1 MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION (Limited).—This is another company like the above, and started under the same auspices.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for nearly 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843 by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate, and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present, and from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

WATSON BROTHERS.

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SATURDAY.—Active demand for Parys Mountain, 3 to 3½; West Frances, 38 to 40; West Bassett, 13½ to 14; Hington Down, 3½ to 4½; Tincroft, 64 to 66; West Maria, 1½ to 1½; Tankerville, 18 to 18½; Cook's Kitchen, 49 to 51; Gawton, 6½ to 7; and Buller, 31 to 33.

MONDAY.—Holiday.

TUESDAY.—Active demand for Parys Mountain, at 3 to 3½; Old Treburtett, 1 to 1½; Old Treburtett, 7 to 8; Hington Down, 3½ to 4½; Grenville 2½ to 3; East Grenville, 2½ to 3½; Tankerville, 17½ to 18½; West Frances, 38 to 40; Gawton, 6½ to 7; South Frances, 65 to 70; and Pennerley, 4½ to 4½.

WEDNESDAY.—To-day the chief demand has been for Old Treburtett, at 1½ to 1½, which is an advance; Parys Mountain, 3½ to 3½; Old Treburtett, 7 to 8; South Conduff, 9 to 9½; Seton, 33 to 35; Buller, 35 to 40; Van Consois, 13½ to 15½; Tankerville, 18 to 18½; West Frances, 38 to 40; Gawton 6½ to 7; and West Maria, 1½ to 1½.

THURSDAY.—Active demand for Parys Mountain at 3½ to 3½; Old Treburtett, 7 to 1½; Tankerville, 17½ to 18½; Devon Consols, 140 to 145; Van Consois, 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; Gawton, 6½ to 7; Gladir, 5 to 5½; North Rosewarne, 6½ to 7½.

FRIDAY.—There have been extensive transactions to-day in Parys Mountain, at 3½ to 3½, and Old Treburtett, at 1½ to 1½. West Tolgus, at 47½ to 52½; Carn Brea, 140 to 145; Devon Consols, 140 to 150; Gawton, 6½ to 6½; Great Laxey, 14 to 15; Buller, 39 to 41; Wheel Crebor, 1½ to 1½; West Bassett, 13½ to 14; and Tankerville, 17½ to 18½, also largely dealt in.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Glandular swellings in the throat, neuralgia, the doloureux, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and other diseases affecting the glands, muscles, and nerves of sensation are permanently eradicated by this healing, antiseptic, and soothing preparation; it is also a perfect remedy for all skin diseases and every kind of superficial inflammation; these complaints soon lose their angry and painful character under this invincible ointment. The pills have never been either by hospital or private practitioners in dyspepsia or liver complaint without producing the desired result. All persons willing to take advice and to adopt suggestions may, by using Holloway's remedies in accordance with the directions enveloping them, keep their households altogether free from disease.

Meetings of Public Companies.

COLONIAL BANK.

The sixty-eighth half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Thursday,
Mr. J. GURNEY HOARE in the chair.

Mr. CALVERT (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors was then submitted.

The directors had pleasure in laying before the proprietors a statement of accounts for the half-year ending June 30 last, and of the net profit made in the same period:—

Dr.—Circulation	£ 407,615 19 2
Deposits, bills payable, and other liabilities	3,022,782 2 2
Paid-up capital	60,000 0 0
Reserve fund	2,480 19 2
Balance of profit from last half-year	50,407 3 3
Net profit for the half-year	50,407 3 3
Total	£4,142,315 18 5
Cr.—Specie	£ 205,561 18 1
Due to the bank in the colonies, on bills discounted and purchased (including those past due), &c.	1,681,833 18 9
Due to the bank in the colonies, on current accounts	46,489 0 7
Due to the bank in London, on bills remitted, cash at bankers, &c.	2,330,516 13 7
Bank premises and furniture, in London and in the colonies	7,914 7 3
Total	£4,142,315 18 5

Signed by Wm. M. Ross, E. Miller, and Charles A. Prescott as auditors.

It affords the directors much satisfaction to present the foregoing statement, which they had no doubt would be considered satisfactory by the proprietors, and it was gratifying to state that the latest accounts from the colonies showed that the business was going on well. The report proposed an ordinary dividend of 6 per cent, being at the rate of 12 pence per annum, and an extraordinary dividend of 1½ per cent. This would absorb 45,000l. in all, leaving a balance of profit of 5047l. 3s. 3d., to which must be added the balance from last half-year's profit of 2480l. 19s. 2d., making 7527l. 18s. 1d. in all. This was proposed to appropriate by carrying 6000l. to the reserve fund, which would then stand at 24,880l., and carrying forward the remaining 1527l. 18s. 1d. to next half-year.

The CHAIRMAN said they had heard the report read, and he was glad to say it was of that nature that it did not require remark from him. The business, they would see, was an increasing and prosperous one. The accounts which had been placed before them were to June only, but he might say that the whole year had been a very satisfactory one for the West India; they had had very favourable seasons there, and West India produce had commanded good prices in the European markets. He believed that the bank had done much for the property of the West India, which were in a much more prosperous condition than 30 years since, and in that property the Colonial Bank would fully participate. He concluded by formally moving the reception and adoption of the report, and the sanctioning of the dividend proposed.

Mr. HILL seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The directors and auditors were re-elected, and the proceedings terminated with the usual complimentary vote of thanks.

SOUTH AURORA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern on Thursday, Mr. SATTERTHWAIT in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The report of the committee of shareholders (which was taken as read) referred to the origin and early history of the mine, the statements in the prospectus, the water supply, the accounts, and discrepancies between the reports of Messrs. Attwood and Hague, and state that the committee think the vendors, having sold the property on their own representations, without providing for any working capital, should furnish the necessary working capital from time to time, and develop the mine to the full extent of the capacity of the Stafford at work for many years to come, and also provide for water supply, simple interest upon the shareholders' capital during the exploration; that periodical accounts of expenditure and returns should be kept, and as soon as there are sufficient profits to pay the minimum dividend which the shareholders have a right to expect from the statement in the prospectus, any balance shall be handed over to the vendors. This would appear to the committee to be one mode of equitable arrangement, which they could recommend for adoption if properly guaranteed. Alluding to the financial condition of the company, the committee state very little has transpired since their appointment beyond the profitable result of reducing some of the ores from the Chloride Flat, and a report that there were good indications of further discoveries. They believe that the position of the company is not fairly represented by the low market price of the shares, but cannot justify the declaration of a dividend from the profits of the company up to Aug. 31, 1871. The proposal of an amalgamation with the Eberhardt and Aurora Company has been laid before the committee, who believe that it is one well worthy of careful consideration, but at present it is a matter of negotiation. The committee also submit that certain clauses in the Articles of Association be legally expunged by special meetings, so that the meetings can in no case be held in America, or the company become an American company. With reference to the contract held forth by the prospectus, the surrounding circumstances, and the present result, the committee felt justified in inviting the vendors to propose compensation for the great disappointment suffered by the shareholders. In the absence of such offer, they suggested that the Chloride Flat properties should be given a regular supply of water and a sufficient sum as working capital. The committee regret that, as they were not empowered to treat this suggestion has not yet been accepted to, but as the vendors have already paid 10,000l. for exploration, and it is believed are willing to concede the Chloride Flat Mines, the committee hope to obtain from those gentlemen an agreement on the two other points, and considering they obtained 300,000l. for a mine which appears at present to require development, this would be only a fair concession to meet the justice of the case. The committee have fully gone into every question, but pending negotiations with the vendors, they have thought it well to report to the meeting. In conclusion, after the transaction of the general business, and with the view of carrying out the objects above stated, they recommended the further adjournment of the meeting, in order to confirm any arrangement they may be able to make with the vendors.

The CHAIRMAN said it would be recollected that at the last annual meeting, held in November, he went fully into the condition of the company and the state of its affairs, and also into the various items of account, when it was proposed that the report of the directors and balance-sheet should be received and adopted, but an amendment was carried that a committee of enquiry should be appointed, the meeting being adjourned until the committee had prepared and submitted a report, therefore he would call upon the Chairman of that committee to present his report.

Mr. T. G. TAYLOR said he had to apologise for some irregularities in the report, but when he told them that they had to wait for information till the last moment he thought that would be a sufficient excuse. There was a passage in the report that partook of something like sarcasm—he alluded to the stoppage of the mill being opportune, which the committee withdrew. He believed a combination of circumstances occurred which withheld the position of the mine from the vendors, and with the authority of the board, he had written to Dr. Goodfellow, requesting him to send by telegram the amount of any new discoveries or any other information which might be interesting to the meeting; but no reply had arrived. He did not know whether the meeting were disposed to hear from Mr. G. Attwood any excuse for his father, but it seemed to him (Mr. Taylor) that they would have to send out a competent mining engineer from this side to inspect and report upon the mine. Mr. G. Attwood said the mine could be made at present to pay its working expenses, and become a rich mine, and that the adjoining mine was the richest in the district. The committee had urged upon the vendors, as honourable men who had had the best of the bargain, that they were bound to render every assistance towards placing the mine in such a position as would have been the case had their representations been true. The concessions referred to in the report had been fully considered by the vendors, who were prepared to concede, with some modifications. (Hear, hear.) As men of honour, the vendors had given pledges to that effect—there was a disposition on their part to act with justice, and with liberality. (Hear, hear.) He then moved that the report of the committee be received and adopted, and that they be authorised to negotiate with the vendors for a settlement of all questions of difference between them and the company, and when such arrangements shall be concluded the board, if necessary, shall summon an extraordinary general meeting to give effect to the same.

Mr. SPRAAT (a member of the committee) seconded the proposition. The main object was to get some concessions from the vendors, so as to improve the value of the property. When the report had been prepared it was laid before the vendors, who, he was bound to say, were exceedingly good men. So doubt it was the report they received from Mr. Attwood that induced them to make the representations to the English public. The vendors had expressed their willingness to concede the various points referred to in the report, but suggested that in the place the report should be first submitted to the shareholders, and obtain power to treat. The question before the meeting was simply this—would the shareholders give the committee power to treat?

The CHAIRMAN said that had it not been for the retractions made by the chairman of the committee in regard to certain statements in their report he should have taken a very opposite course. It was certainly desirable that they should get the vendors to put the company in as good a position as they possibly could beyond what the board had endeavoured to do. If they succeeded in obtaining a sufficient concession to enable them to prove the mine deeper it would probably lead to very satisfactory results.

Mr. BETHGHEIL was desirous to have the matter thoroughly investigated, and was doubtful whether the question of compromise could be entertained. Under any circumstances, he thought the chairman of the board should state something more definite.

Mr. FORD was very much inclined to endorse those observations, for it was very necessary the meeting, before pledging itself to any course of action, should have a distinct proposition before it on the part of the vendors.

Mr. BELL reminded the meeting that they were not bound to pass at the next meeting any agreement that in the interim might be made with the vendors. He did not think it wise that the terms of the concessions should now be discussed—it had better be done by the committee, and the results submitted to the shareholders. The proposition from the committee was perfectly fair, and should be supported by the meeting. He did not approve the policy of the directors in sending out proxies, and hoped the chairman would give a pledge that they would not be used at the next meeting.

A SHAREHOLDER suggested that the number of the committee should be increased, and that the directors should summon an extraordinary general meeting to negative or give effect to any agreement that might be made.

Mr. COE suggested that the vendors should take back the mine and return the money. They were told that the vendors were honourable men, and time should be given to allow themselves to prove that they were so.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. George Attwood was present, and, having been connected with the Eberhardt Mines on Treasure Hill, knew something of the property of this company.

Mr. GEORGE ATTWOOD said his father, Mr. M. Attwood, as a mining engineer, had always objected to the management of the South Aurora Mine. Dr. Goodfellow was not capable of managing a mine, and his father had often spoken upon the subject, but to no purpose, for Dr. Goodfellow was still retained. Having been connected with the Eberhardt and Aurora Mines, he (Mr. Attwood) had often visited South Aurora—its prospects had always been very flattering till very lately; when he last visited the property (about four months since) there was a large quantity of ore, although the quality was not so good as it used to be. The mineral matter was still there, and he thought if they engaged the services of a competent man—a miner—they would have a better prospect in future.

Mr. HILL asked whether the condition of the mine was known when the shares were issued at 5l. premium?

The CHAIRMAN said the board had nothing whatever to do with the issue of the shares referred to.

Mr. GOLF said he appeared not only as a shareholder, but as the legal adviser of the vendors. When he entered the room his intention was to have dealt very roughly with the committee's report, because he knew that facts totally contradicted many of the statements it contained; but the whole of those insinuations having been withdrawn, he would state that the vendors were perfectly willing to meet the shareholders in the character of honourable men, but if imputations were thrown upon their character they would fight to the end. (Hear, hear.) It was clear they had put their faith in Mr. Attwood's report, and believing that report had placed it before the English public. Mr. Attwood's report should prove to have misrepresented the value of the property, the vendors would be the first to say—"We have both been mistaken; we sold the property upon Mr. Attwood's report for more than it was worth, and we are perfectly willing to meet you calmly, as business men, to see what in justice we shall refund." (Hear, hear.) But it must be distinctly understood that they would not consent to this course if a single piece of mud be thrown at them—they would rather fight to the end. The vendors should not forget that at the first meeting, without hesitation, the vendors offered to retain their shares for six months; and, moreover, when disposed of they were purchased by a single individual; and when the prospectus was issued by Messrs. Barclay they were the first to call attention to the fact that it was not sent out by the board. He (Mr. GOLF) could assure the meeting that if the discussion of this question were adjourned the result would be satisfactory to all parties. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the question of proxies, said he did not intend to use them, and were only asked for to see whether the board had the confidence of the shareholders or not; the result proved that the board retained a very large support from their constituency. (Hear, hear.)

An irregular discussion resulted in a proposition from Mr. GOLF, seconded by Mr. FORD, amending the resolution thus—That the report of the committee be received, and that the directors and committee be authorised to negotiate with the vendors for the settlement of all questions in difference between them and the company; and when such arrangements shall be provisionally concluded the same be submitted for approval or otherwise to a special general meeting.

An amendment was proposed and seconded that the number of the committee be increased to nine, and that the meeting be adjourned for the purpose of discussing the proposition from the vendors.

The amendment was unanimously negatived, when the amended resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

The motion for the adoption of the directors' report and balance-sheet was adjourned till that day fortnight.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WEST CHIVERTON MINE.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the mine on Dec. 29, Mr. A. C. L. GLUBB in the chair.

Mr. RICHARD CLOGG (the pursuer) read the notice convening the meeting, and the statement of accounts for the three months ending October, showing a credit balance of 8799l. 5s. 6d., was submitted and passed.

The subjoined report of Capt. James Juleff, Richard Nancarrow, and William Nicholls was then read:—

Dec. 29.—The 80, west of the north cross-cut, and west of Hawke's shaft, on the north part, has opened out a good piece of lead ground; the lode in the end is now 18 in. wide, producing stones of lead, with a very promising appearance. The 80 is driven west of Glubb's shaft, 80 fathoms; the lode in the present is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, floukan, and munda. We have still a long piece of unexplored ground from this end to the boundary. Glubb's shaft is sinking below the 110, and down 3 fathoms; we expect to intersect the lode before it reaches the 120. At 17 fathoms east of Glubb's shaft we have sunk a winze from the 110 to the 120; the lode throughout has varied in value from 10l. to 30l. per fathom, and laid open an excellent piece of stopping ground. The 110, on the north part, west of the new engine-shaft, has been driven since the last meeting through lode worth on an average 10l. per fathom for 14 fathoms in length, and now formed a junction with the south part. The 120, west of the new engine-shaft, is driven to within 17 fathoms of Glubb's shaft; the present end is worth 10l. per fathom. During the past quarter it has been worth from 15l. to 25l. per fathom. The 120, west of No. 2 cross-cut, on the north part, is worth 40l. per fathom; and the 120, west of the same cross-cut, on a middle part, is worth 15l. per fathom; and east, on the same part, is worth 10l. per fathom. A winze sinking below the 120, east of the new engine-shaft, on the middle part, is down 4 fathoms in a lode varying in value from 10l. to 25l. per fathom. The 120, west of new engine-shaft cross-cut, is worth 8l. per fathom. A winze sinking below the 120, west of Burgess's shaft, on the south part, is worth 25l. per fathom, and east of the same value. We are of opinion there is more lode standing south, and we are extending the cross-cut to prove it. The new engine-shaft is sunk 2 fathoms below the 130; the men are now engaged cutting electer-plat in this level, and when completed we shall at once commence sinking another level (the 140). The ground in Hawke's shaft has been very spare for sinking, consequently we have not made the progress anticipated. The 130 is driven west of Hawke's shaft 53 fathoms; the lode within 10 fathoms of Burgess's shaft; the end has not yet reached the dip of ore, which we expected ere this. Although the present end is not productive there has been good tribute ground opened, and, judging from the winzes sunk in the bottom of the 120 before this end, we have no doubt the main course of ore is still ahead. The 130, east of Hawke's cross-cut, has been opening good stopping ground; the lode in the end is producing stones of lead, but not to value. Our stopes throughout the mine are looking well, and we have 68 pitches working, at tributes varying from 3l. 10s. to 7l. per ton. You will perceive by this report that we have several important points shortly to come off, which, if proved, as we have reason to expect, will greatly enhance the value of your property. The number of people employed in the mine are—Men, 675; boys, 127; girls, 135; total, 838.

The question of the five-weeks month pay-day was referred to, but it being understood that a county meeting would shortly be held to deal with the subject, it was resolved—That any decision on that question with respect to the mine be deferred to the county meeting. Messrs. A. Glubb, R. Hawke, and E. G. Hoard, the pursuer, manager, and engineer were appointed a committee to give such effect as they may think desirable to any resolutions that may be passed at the county meeting.

The proceedings then terminated with the usual complimentary vote to the Chairman.

GAWTON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austin-friars, on Tuesday, Mr. EDWARD KING in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read, and the minutes of the last confirmed.

The accounts showed a credit balance of 1778l. 17s. 6d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Jan. 1.—The 105 is extended east from King's shaft 21 fms.; at this point we intersected the west end of the shoot, and sank in the level above, which we have driven through nearly 4 fms., proving its value to be 3, 4, and 5 tons of ore per fathom, and are still cutting in further south, where we have also found good stones of ore, and the lode of a very promising character, although we calculate to have some 6 fms. further to drive to get under the rich lode driven through at the 95, where it is 16 fms. long, varying in value from 8, 8, and 12 tons of ore per fathom. We are now working both in back and bottom of this level, where the lode is worth, both going up and down, 10 tons of ore per fathom. The end is some 6 fms. in advance, driving in easy ground on the north wall. At this point we are cross cutting the lode to prove its value. The 92 is a producing good stones of ore, and is within 7 fms. of the winze sinking below the 70, where the lode is proved nearly 8 fms. below that level to be worth 9, 10, and 12 tons of ore per fathom throughout, and never looked better than at present. This is also a very important point, and will, without doubt, strike into a fine course of ore in no great distance further driving. This will add to our future prospects, and place the mine in a most prominent position. In taking down the south part of the lode in the 70 east we find a leading branch of the 70 east under which we think is the west end of the same shoot of ore found so productive at the 50 and 56 in the old mine. For the future and economical working of the mine we think it necessary to deepen King's shaft some 8 ft., and cut trip-lads below the 105, preparatory to again sinking this shaft on the course of the lode. Continue the driving of the 105 east to come under the rich shoot of ore gone down below the 95, and sink a winze to communicate these levels; also continue the driving of the 95 east, and cut into the south part of the lode. Drive the 83 east to communicate with the winze coming down through the rich shoot of ore below the 70, and continue the driving of the 70 east under the old mine, where the lode was good in the 60 and 38. Since the last general meeting 105 fms. of ground have been worked, producing 595 tons of ore, giving an average value of 5 tons 17 cwt. of ore per fathom for all the ground opened.

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N.B.—Investors in Foreign and Colonial Mines will find in this Review information not otherwise obtainable.

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MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.
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THE STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW.
The publisher, in consequence of very numerous enquiries, begs to intimate that the NEXT ISSUE of the “STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW” WILL APPEAR on TUESDAY, January 16th. Forwarded on receipt of three stamps.
J. H. BARKER, Publisher.
8, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MR. R. PERCY ROBERTS,
FINANCIAL AGENT,
60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.
Mr. F. R. Wilson, of 20, St. Helen’s-place, E.C., has been appointed the secretary of the Old Treburt Silver-lead Mining Company.
The Emma Silver Mining Company will remove on Monday next, the 8th instant, to their permanent offices, Victoria-buildings, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALL-TYCRIB.—J. Clint, Jan. 3: The cross-cut, in 40 fathoms to communicate the level, is progressing very favourably, and I am busy at present making preparations in the adit level to resume the driving there to meet the men from the engine-shaft, and will lose no time in having this communication complete, as the working cost of the mine alone depends on this. Since my last report to you we have taken down the level in the 22 west, and I am happy to inform you it has turned out as well as expected, yielding somewhere about 3 tons per fathom, and at present promises well for a lasting run of ore ground before us. We have now got the tackle erected over the winze in the 22 east, and started to-day to take down the level, which is turning out very well. All the other parts of the mine are in a progressive way of working.

ASHFORD.—W. Johns, W. Tipton, Jan. 3: The progress in sinking Maw’s shaft below the 20 is very satisfactory, and the level without alteration, worth 25 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The winze sinking below this level, west of shaft, is pushing on as quickly as possible by the side of the level. The level in the 20 west has improved, worth 15 cwt. of lead and blende per fathom; we have suspended this for the present, in order to drive a cross-cut south to get under Brown’s shaft. The stopes in the back of this level is much the same as last reported, worth 2 tons of lead and blende per fathom. In the 20 north, on the north and south side, we cannot report any change since our last. In the 8, east of shaft, we have commenced to sink a winze on the north and south side, which will be very important when communicated with the rise in the back of the 20, not only for ventilation, but will lay open a large piece of stopping ground. We sold on Dec. 28 last, computed, 30 tons of silver-lead-ore, to the Runcorn Smelting Company, at 12½ s. 6d. per ton.

BEDFORD UNITED.—W. Phillips, Jan. 4: No particular change to report has taken place upon the north level in the past week. South level: The level at 47 east is much improved, and is now worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom, a fine-looking level.

BELOWDA HILL.—T. Parkyn, Dec. 27: The buildings for the smith’s shop, office, and carpenter’s shop are all completed, and roofed in with slate; and we are also making the tramway from the stamps to the tin deposit, and the intersection of the level, &c.; and all the work for the company is being pushed forward. The shaft is sinking very satisfactorily with all dispatch. The contractor has been able to make better progress in building the engine-house the last few days, as the weather has been more favourable. I hope they will now make still better progress. The contractor is sending in some of the ironwork for the stamps, &c., and he is also now going to commence laying out the dressing-floors, &c.

BLAEN CAELAN.—J. Evans, Jan. 3: Settings for January: Engine-shaft: The 20 west to two men, at 100s. per fathom; the end here is rather disordered by a joint bearing across the level, but the level is making through it, and it may improve the level. The 20, east of shaft, to four men, at 140s. per fathom; the level has improved a little in this end the last day or two, and is now worth ½ ton per fathom. The No. 1 stopes in the back of the 10, east of shaft, to four men, at 70s. per fathom; the level is of the average value of 1 ton per fathom. The No. 2 stopes in the back of the same level, to six men, at 65s. per fathom; this stopes is worth ½ ton per fathom. The No. 1 stopes in the back of the adit east of shaft, to six men, at 55s. per fathom; this stopes is from 5 to 9 ft. wide, carrying fine branches of lead, and is worth ½ ton per cubic fathom. We have resumed the drive of the straight adit going north for another 10 fms.; set to four men, at 110s. per fathom. Two men will be employed for about a fortnight to open a cross-cut on the south side of the river, and above the road leading to Egar-hill, and under the shaft and driving the new adit south; this is set to two men, at 150s. per fathom. We sampled 40 tons of lead last Monday, for sale on the 8th inst.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, A. Gripe, Dec. 30: In the 66, north of Letcher’s shaft, a large gossan has just been intersected, which is letting down a little water; in the same level east no level has been broken since last report. The Wheal Betsy level in the 13, east of Pol-y-ar-shaft, is at present unproductive. The winze below this level is worth 5½. The Wheal Joy shaft is worth 15½ per fathom; and the 10, east of this, 7½ per fathom.

BON.—Capt. Nancarrow, J. Maclean, Jan. 3: During the week good progress has been made in draining the mine; the water is now down 11 fms. 3 ft. below the 80. The shaftmen are at present engaged cutting bitches for another set of bearers for the forking lift, and as soon as they are put in we shall lower the lift to the 100, or as much below as possible. The level in the 70 east has improved in the yield of blende and lead. We have 13 pitches at work, at an average tribute of 6½. 10s. per ton for lead (less 20s. per ton for wash); and 20s. per ton for blende. To-morrow we shall sample 50 tons of blende, to be sold Jan. 18.

BON.—J. B. Balcorn (Managing Director), Jan. 2: The agent reported to me by special messenger on Sunday that “the intermediate east-run shaft of our large crusher snapped in two the previous evening just after 5 o’clock without any apparent cause.” This is a most unfortunate accident, and has come at a most unfortunate time, as it not only stops our dressing, but takes hands off the work referred to in my letter of Dec. 22, which we were struggling to complete by the time fixed for the annual general meeting (Jan. 23). Messrs. Durie and Davis (Aberystwyth and Barry) are now fitting a new wrought-iron shaft, and casting two segments of the 48-ft. wheel, broken by the fall of the spur-wheel into the shaft; and I am advised by them that the work will be completed and the damage repaired so that the dressing operations of the upper floors of the mine may be resumed in about a fortnight. The general meeting will be postponed.

—T. Kemp, Jan. 3: Settings for January: No. 3 Shaft—North Level: This shaft is sinking below the 84, under contract stated in former reports, and in favourable ground. Six men to open and stopes the level to the west of winze in the 84, at 120s. per fathom; the level is worth about 3 tons of ore per cubic fathom. The ground at this level is intensely hard for breaking, but when the heading is advanced and the ground opened out in proper sections it can be broken down at 60s. per cubic fathom. Two men to strip down the north part of the level behind the 73 east, at 100s. per fathom; level worth from 15 to 20 cwt. of ore per fathom. Six men to open and stopes the level to the west in the same level, at 120s. per fathom; level worth 2 tons of ore per cubic fathom—the ground here is also hard for breaking. Six men to stopes the level over the back of the 62, at 60s. per fathom; level worth ½ ton of ore per cubic fathom. A tribute pitch, back of the 22, to four men, at 150s. per ton of clean dressed ore. I sent the damaged shaft to the foundry on Tuesday, and hope to have the new one up by Friday, and I assure you that every exertion shall be used to get the crusher to work again as quickly as possible, and remedy this sad accident.

BRYNAMBOR.—G. Spargo, Jan. 3: There is no change to report in the appearance of the cross-cut at the 22. It is now extended south from the north wall of the level 4 fms. 3 ft. 10 in. I have let the driving of the cross-cut at 100. per fathom, wheel, fill, and land their own stuff. The level is driven east 5 ft. 9 in. The level, level cross-cut, north of engine shaft, is in a kindly channel of gold, and letting out water freely. Saturday next being our pay and setting, a full report will be sent you.

BWADRAIN CONSOLS.—R. Northey, Dec. 30: The level in the 35 west is 3½ wide, rather fallen off in value, but still carrying a mixture of lead and blende ore. In the same level, east of shaft, the level is composed of killas, blende, and lead ore, but not to value for stoping. The level in the 35 west is without anything new to report upon. One of the stopes in the back of the 46 being worked out, we have placed the 46 as a new stopes in the back of the 46. All the other stopes are of about the average value. The machinery is working regularly, and other things going on much as usual.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—Robert Northey, Jan. 1: The level in the 70 is 2½ ft. wide, composed of killas, quartz, and spotted with blende and lead ore. The stopes in the back of the same level average 16 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the 60 the level is 5 ft. wide, a strong mixture of lead ore, and encouraging. In the back of this level the stopes are worth 17 cwt. per fathom. In the 50 the level has somewhat altered in character by reason of the ground, but the stratum about the level is good. The level in the 40 is 5 ft. wide, worth 30 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A stopes in back of this level is worth 18 cwt. per fathom. A stopes in back of the 30 is worth 12 cwt. per fathom. North Level: The level in the 40 is without material change, still being 3 ft. wide, occasionally showing spots of lead ore. All the other points of operation, together with the machinery, are going on regular.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. Pryor, John Davey, Jan. 3: The level in the 100 fm. level end, east of cross-cut, is 18 in. wide, composed of siliceous mudstone and peat. The level, level cross-cut, north of engine shaft, is in a kindly channel of gold, and letting out water freely. Saturday next being our pay and setting, a full report will be sent you.

CAPPAGH.—W. Thomas, Dec. 30: The 104 end is driven west of skip-shaft 13½ fms.; no level taken down the last 5 ft. driven, but at the north side it contains rich ore, quartz, &c. The skip-shaft is sunk under the 104 fathom level 1 fm. 5 ft. 10 in.; set to nine men, for the month, at 12½ s. 6d. per fathom, to be carried 12 ft.; no level will be taken down until we sink 6 or 8 ft. more. The stopes east of Loden’s winze, in back of the 104 and bottom of the 91, set to ten men, for the month, at 4½ s. 6d. per fathom, worth 10½ per fathom, and improving as we stopes east. The stopes west of Sheehan’s winze, in back of the 64, is set to four men, at 4½ s. 6d. per fathom, for the month, worth 7½ per fathom. In a few days we shall be able to set one or two more stopes, and, from the kindly and improved character of the level as we sink, we have every prospect of making valuable discoveries of ore in the 114. Estimated value of dressed ore on the floors 2300, and by the time the schooner Vesper returns with a cargo of coals I expect we shall have a good cargo ready to ship, better perhaps than we have ever shipped; the weather, however, is very much against the dressing operations.

CASTLE AN DINAS.—W. Gilbert, Jan. 3: We have set the driving of the 15 fm. level, in the eastern end, to two men, at 17s. 6d. per fathom; and for breaking, spalling, and tramming from the eastern stopes to the stamps at 4d. per ton or ton, and 1½ per ton tribute on tin sold, thus giving the pitmen an interest in the work they send to the stamps. The eastern stopes is just as reported last, but from the evidence of the workings by the old men I am daily expecting considerable improvement. We are very busy preparing a new tram-road to the western stopes, which will be more expeditious and cheaper for sending the work to the stamps than by the horse-wheel now used. This stopes is looking exceedingly well, some rich and large branches of tin having been discovered during the past week. We are also engaged in putting down a tram-road to the pit west of the engine-shaft, as we find there is a large quantity of good work that can be at once sent to the stamps. All other operations are progressing satisfactorily, and I am confident you have here a good and lasting paying mine, as there are advantages for working, and an inexhaustible supply of tinstone very rare, if at all, &c.

CASTLE GATE.—T. Parkyn, Jan. 4: There is no change here since my last report; the men are still raising good paying tin on the large level.

CEFN BRWYN.—J. Paul, Jan. 1: The new 48-ft. water-wheel has gone to work, and works splendidly, and we shall soon have the water in fork again, when all points in the bottom of the mine will be resumed with vigour. This

machinery will greatly facilitate the future development of the mine, and now it is completed our monthly cost will be considerably lessened. In the 80 west we have an improvement in the level, which is now 5 feet wide, interspersed throughout with lead ore—a fine strong level, worth from 1½ ton to 1¼ ton of lead per fathom. This is an important point, being our pioneer level going westward, and I hope we shall open out some good ore ground here. In the stopes over this level west the level is 6 ft. wide, yielding 16 cwt. of ore per fm. The level in the 81 east shows a little ore occasionally, but there has not much been done here lately, the men being at surface assisting about the new machinery, &c. In the stopes over the 56 east the level is worth 16 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. We have to-day commenced easting on south level, west of reservoir. All the surface work is being pushed on with full dispatch.

CEFN BRWYN.—James Padli, Jan. 1: The new 48-ft. water-wheel has gone to work, and works splendidly, and we shall soon have the water in fork again, when all points in the bottom of the mine will be resumed with vigour. This machinery will greatly facilitate the future development of the mine, and now it is completed our monthly cost will be considerably lessened. At the 37 west we have an improvement in the level, which is now 5 ft. wide, interspersed throughout with lead ore, a fine strong level, worth from 1½ ton to 1¼ ton of lead per fathom. This is an important point, being our pioneer level westward, and I hope we shall open out some good ore ground here. In the stopes over this level west the level is 6 ft. wide, yielding 16 cwt. of ore per fm. The level in the 80 east shows a little ore occasionally, but there has not much been done here lately, the men being at surface assisting about the new machinery, &c. In the stopes over the 56 east the level is worth 16 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. We have to-day commenced easting on south level, west of reservoir. All the surface work is being pushed on with full dispatch.

CONNORREE.—Wm. Jones, Jan. 3: In the 18 fm. level, at Field’s shaft, on yellow ore, there is no change to report in the working of these stopes. In the 8, south stopes, on yellow ore, we have been obliged to remove the eight men from the 35, at Tracy’s, to these stopes, on account of the lower ledge being full. In the 25, at Tracy’s shaft, on soft level, there is a good level of its class; 3 ft. wide at present working. In the 23, at Barry’s shaft, on gray ore, the sinking is within a very few feet of the 35; the level is 12 in. wide. In the 35, on yellow ore, we are now on a good stopes of strong yellow ore. In the 45, on yellow ore and copper smalls, we have two excellent levels, one soft and one hard ore.

CWM BRWYN.—Jan. 2: The level driving between the 45 and the 57, east of the drawing shaft, has become poor, and being near the edge of the main level is suspended. The men are now stopping the back of the same, where the level is 1 yard wide, and worth 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The level in the stopes in the bottom of the 45 fm. level, 60 fathoms east of the boundary, is 3 feet wide, and worth 6 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the cross-cut going south in the 45 fm. level, 20 fathoms west of Taylor’s shaft, nothing has been met with up to the present date. Two stopes are in course of working over the back of the 45 fm. level, east of the drawing shaft; the level in the same varies from 9 inches to 2½ feet wide, and will yield on an average about 7 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The level above in the winze sinking below the 32 fathom level, 50 fathoms west of Taylor’s shaft, is 1 ft. wide, containing quartz, clay-slate, and spots of lead ore. The level in the stopes in the bottom of ditto, 50 fathoms east of Taylor’s shaft, is 7 ft. wide—a strong, masterly level, but poor for mineral; present value from 6 to 7 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The tribute pitch in the bottom of the deep adit level continues to yield some strong branches lead ore, worth from 10 to 11 cwt. of this mineral per fm. We resumed the driving of the deep adit level towards the Trownant property on Saturday last, and hope profitable results will follow. There is no other alteration in the mine worthy of remark. We have forwarded samples this day for 20 tons of silver-lead ore.

CWM BRWYN.—John Killo, Jan. 4: The engine-shaft is now down 11 fms. below the 36, and will be completed to the 48 about the middle of the current month, when we shall at once commence to cross-cut and drive both east and west on the level, as stated in my last report. The 36, west of shaft, has still further improved, and is now worth 3 tons of blende per fathom, with a good mixture of lead ore, and likely to continue. This is a decided improvement upon the level above in the same run of ore ground, and gives strong promise of further improvement at the next, or the next. In the 24 west the winze sinking below the 12, together with the two stopes in the back of the 12 and the 24, are all much the same as last reported, in fact, there is no important change in either place. The machinery is all in good order and working well, and the prospects of the mine are considerably better than they were a month ago.

DEER PARK.—J. Bucknell, Jan. 3: Saturday last being our pay and setting day, the following bargains were set:—Driving the deep adit level west upon the level by six men, stent the month, at 31. per fathom; the level is 5 ft. wide, level, stent the month, at 31. per fathom; the level is 4 ft. wide, yielding a little tin.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Jan. 4: North Tin Level: The level in the shallow adit level end, east of new shaft, is improved both in size and quality since last report, and is now again 2 ft. wide, and yielding good work for tin. We are driving this end by six men, price for driving 30s. per fathom. Pezzy’s stopes in the back of adit level, and west of new shaft, is about 18 in. wide, and producing work of good quality. The level in Wellington’s stopes, west of foot-level, and back of adit level, is about 2 ft. wide, level, and producing saving work. South Level: We are still driving the cross-cut by four men, and the ground is easy for working. We are still meeting with strong branches of mudstone, and carrying tin. The water coming from the end is strong and powerful, and this leads me to believe the level is still further south. All other points in the mine are without alteration.

EAST CHIVERTON.—R. Southey, Jan. 3: Since my last we have commenced a rise from the 52, to the 40 fm. levels, which thoroughly ventilated this part of the mine. A full parcel of men are now engaged extending the bottom and west on the level, which is from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of silver-lead, quartz, mudstone, and floukan. We are glad to state that within the last two or three days, since the men commenced to drive this end, a decided improvement has taken place in the level, with good indications for it becoming still more valuable as we extend. Our stopes are looking equally as well as when last reported on; and a part of our dressing-floors will be ready to enable us to commence dressing in the ensuing week.

EAST DARRIN.—Jan. 2: Taylor’s Shaft: In the 116 east the level is about 1 yard wide, composed of a dark clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and spots of lead ore, but not to value; this point is now communicated to the new level under the 104 east, which has given good ventilation. In the 104 east the level is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of a dark clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, producing of the latter ½ ton per fathom. In the stopes over this level, 90 fms. east of Taylor’s shaft, the level is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, yielding for the width of the level ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the stopes over this level, 120 fms. east of Taylor’s shaft, the level is 1½ yard wide, producing ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the 122 east the level is about 1 yard wide, composed of a dark clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and spots of lead and sulphur. In the stopes over this level, west of boundary, the level is about ½ yard wide, containing stones of ore at times, but not a sufficient quantity to value. In Skinner’s shaft, sinking under the 68 fm. level, the ground is composed of a dark clay-slate, and favourable for sinking. In the new engine-shaft, at Bleancwn, nothing has been done since last reported on, in consequence of the water-wheel being out of repair. We hope, however, to commence sinking again in a day or two, and to sink the level of the new level of the ground is without change to notice. The tribute pitches throughout the mine (six in number) continue to yield good quantities of ore. Our machinery is in good order, and drawing and dressing being carried on with all vigour with the present good supply of water, which has enabled us to obtain our quantity of ore (63 tons), which we sampled to-day.

EAST RHYDTALOG.—James Dankin, Jan. 3: In the deep level, on the engine level, the level is 2 ft. wide, a good looking level, composed of spar, copper, and good stones of lead ore. In the deep level, on new level, the level is 4 ft. wide, of spar, copper, and good stones of lead ore. In the deep level, on new level, the level is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and gossan, spotted with lead and blende. In the shallow level, on the same level, the level is 5 ft. wide, a splendid looking level, composed of gossan and spar, with stones of lead and blende.

EAST TERRAS.—J. H. James, Dec. 28: I find a branch, about 6 in. wide, been intersected in the adit. It contains good stones of tin. I think it is a split from Edwards’s level, and what is termed by the miners a feeder; it is considered by them a very favourable indication.

EAST TERRAS.—J. H. James, Jan. 3: We have not yet intersected Edwards’s level, but have cut several branches in the past week, which contain good stones of tin.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. B. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Dec. 30: We beg to hand you the following as our setting report of this mine for to-day: The 120 fm. level cross-cut to drive north by six men, at 10½ s. per fathom; here we are continually meeting with particles of elvan, which is continually letting out water; these, we think, are favourable indications. The 120, west from the engine-shaft, by four men, at 7½ s. per fathom. The 90 fathom level east by two men, at 7½ s. per fathom; the level is 15 in. wide, with stones of copper ore. The level in the back of this level is worth 3 tons of copper ore, at 8½ s. per fathom; level worth 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom. The stopes above this level by six men, at 21. 16s. per fathom; level worth 3 tons per fathom. The 75 east by six men, at 21. 16s. per fathom; level 2 ft. wide, a good level, and worth 3 tons per fathom. The stopes above this level by four men, at 21. 16s. per fathom; the level is worth 2 tons per fathom. The 65 east by four men, at 9½ s. per fathom; level 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore. The stopes at the 75, west from the engine shaft, is worth for tin from 25 to 300. per fathom.

—Telegram.—Jan. 5: The 75 east has improved to 3½ tons of good yellow ore per fathom.

EXKOLSIOR.—G. Rickard, Jan. 3: The level in the adit level, driving west of whit-shaft, continues to present a very healthy appearance, being over 4 feet wide, consisting of capel, peach, and prlan, worth for tin 6½ s. per fathom. **FEDW.—John Paul, Jan. 2:** The engine-shaft is down within 4 ft. of being deep enough for the 48 fm. level, and as soon as this is completed we shall start cross-cutting south for the level at that depth, and also push on the sinking as fast as possible for another level (the 60). The 35, east and west of shaft, is being driven by the side of the level by six men in each end, and nearly far enough on again to cut through and prove the level at both points. In the driving west we have still nice strings of lead ore in the ground near the north wall of the level. The 23 west is driving by four men, but only a part of the level carried, which is spotted with lead ore and a strong mixture of blende; this end shall strip down the level (driven by) to its full width. The two stopes—one below the 23 east, and the other under the 10 east—are yielding about 18 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The machinery is in good order, and dressing operations going on regularly; and another 20-ton parcel of lead will be got ready for market shortly.

FRANK MILLS.—John Cornish, F. Cornish, N. Addams, Jan. 3: In the 130 north there is a branch of white iron fully 2 ft. wide, which causes the end to be at present rather spare for progress. Good progress is being made in the 115 fm. level north end, on the west side of the level, the ground having recently very much improved. There is no change in the level, the ground having recently very much improved rather stiff; and no level has been taken down. The stopes in the back of the 45, north from Orchard air-shaft, are yielding their usual quantity of lead ore. We have extended a level north-east from the south stopes at this (the 45) level from 15 to 20 fms.; the level throughout this drive has been very productive, and laying open good stopping ground both at the back and bottom of the level; it is at present worth about ½ ton of lead ore per fathom, and is being forced on with the utmost dispatch. All other places throughout the mine present the same appearance as last reported.

FLORENCE AND TONKIN.—Wm. Verran, Jan. 4: In driving the bottom level, east of Verran’s engine-shaft, the ground is not quite so hard as it has

been; the capel by the side of the lode seems to be dying out, and giving place to a very conical hill, consequently we hope to make more rapid progress than hitherto. In the 45 ft. level, south by the side of the lead lode, there is more water than usual, indicating a near approach to the south copper lode, which we anticipate will be productive when intersected. The stope in the back of the 35 ft. level, east of Saw's shaft, is turning out a fair quantity of copper ore; and the same lode in the 20 ft. level, just opposite the shaft, is producing some good ore. We have cut through the lode at this point, and find it to be 4 ft. wide, with a side of ore nearly 1 foot wide. We have drawn some work to surface, and commenced dressing, and shall as soon as possible get a parcel for the market. We are now securing the shaft at Pengilly, and with favourable weather shall make rapid dispatch in sinking, and are fully justified in expecting good results at a comparatively shallow depth from such a large and sturdy lode.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—W. Foss, Jan. 4: We have got down with the shaft where we have discovered two levels extending east and west. The water is down 5 ft. under the back of these levels. I hope without any delay we shall see the bottom soon, and be driving the engine with all speed. There has been a quantity of rain this last fortnight which has been very much against us in forking the water and getting to the bottom.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—William Taylor, Jan. 2: Harvey's Lode: There is no change of importance in the 75 east or the cross-cut south at this level since my last report. In the 65 east we have some good stones of ore, very like the ore in the 82. I am daily expecting to see this improve. The 65, east of shaft cross-course, is hardly looking so well; the lode got very large and disordered by a horse; now worth 151, per fathom. The rise behind this end is worth 101, per fathom. The 45 east is worth 251, per fathom. The 45 east is worth 81, per fathom. The rise in back of this level is worth 181, per fathom. The 45, east of long rise, is still disordered by the cross-course; the ground is soft, and very congenial for ore. I am daily expecting here to take the same amount of ore as in the 45 west from middle rise. We are pushing on to communicate these ends as fast as possible, which will give good ventilation, and open a fine piece of ore ground. The 25 west is worth 81, per fathom. The stope throughout the mine are looking very well, and producing good quality ore. No change of importance to notice in the tribute department since my last report. We are busy preparing ore for our next sale, which I expect will be fully paid to the last, and I hope soon to make a larger sale.

GORREDD AND CLEYN LEVEL.—Jan. 4: We intersected the east and west vein yesterday morning, which looks most favourable. We have started to drive out, and shall be able to report upon this new discovery next week. All other points are most satisfactory.

GREAT MOUNTAIN (Castellarnau, Carnarvon).—John Fraser, Jan. 1: There is a very large body of mure in the sinking from No. 3 to No. 4. The vein is very wide, and between 10 and 12 yards in depth. From trials made to the east it seems to be the boundary, fully half a mile in length. From two or three enquiries I have made here as to the value of the mure I learn that it sells from 15s. to 141. 10s. per ton, and my opinion is that the expense in getting, washing, and drying it would not be more than 17. per ton, which would give us at the lowest price 41. 10s. per ton clear profit. This is a great discovery, and makes the Great Mountain, with the silver-lead and good management, a paying concern and a great success. Mr. Jones (a painter) begins to manufacture a quantity of the mure to-morrow, as a sample ready for use, and I shall send you a sample of 2 or 3 lbs., which you can give to any large colour firm in London. I am going to send some of the mure to Liverpool, and Mr. Jones, the Government agent informs me that he has lost four lak-nas of properties near here, and one of the Government land above us. The captain who has reported on this property says that our No. 1 lode is likely to prove very rich; it runs into the Government land, which joins ours on the top, but we have $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to work in.

GREAT RETAILLACK.—G. R. Odgers, John Harris, Dec. 30: There is no particular change in the nature of the ground in the adit level driving east on the course of the lode since we last reported, except in the leader, which is producing a little mure as well as lead.

GREAT RETAILLACK.—G. R. Odgers, John Harris, Jan. 4: In the adit level driving east on the course of the lode the ground is a little easier for progress than when we last reported, but no other change.

GREAT ROCK.—T. Kemp, Jan. 4: We are going on with the sinking of the engine-shaft, lode composed chiefly of shale, unproductive. The lode in the 38 fathom level, east of engine-shaft, is looking a little more promising, being a little inclined to be vughy, with spots of sulphur, and letting out more water. I have put a pair of stopes a piece of the back of the 12 ft. level, east of shaft, and although the lode is not rich here it is producing some rich stones of lead, and is looking very much better than when we commenced. We are pushing down the winze in the deep adit with all speed; the lode here is not producing so much lead as when last reported in the sinking, but I am in hopes we shall find the lead in the part of the lode left standing when we commence to stop it away.

GREAT WEST CHIVERTON (Camborne).—J. Nancarrow, Jan. 3: No. 5 is a fine strong lode, as wide as the end, containing mure, peach, quartz, &c., and looks favourable. We are pushing on the cross-cut to the great gossan lode, which has been found in the West Burrow and Butson Mines, and expect to reach it within a month. There is no alteration to report in any other part of the mine.

GREEN HURTH.—W. Vipond, Jan. 2: There is nothing new of importance. The mine is quite as good as when last reported. The month's bargains to the miners will be let to-morrow. I will send particulars of the letting and the full report next week.

GWYDYR PARK.—W. Smyth, Jan. 2: Tynwll Mine: The 15 south continues to improve. We have taken down the lode to-day, which is worth 15s. of lead ore per fathom, and looking well; 10s. to 12s. per fathom, at 60s., stand the month. The stope in the bottom of the 8 is looking as well as when last reported on in the breast. We have the ground to this point, and I have set six men to sink to the back of the 15 at 85s. per fathom. After this communication is made we can leave the unproductive ground behind us, and stop the ground in this back to a good advantage. I consider there is from 6 to 8 ft. between. The lode in the shaft is about 10 in. big, yielding a little lead, but not to value; set to six men to sink at 81, per fathom. In the end in the 8 north the lode is small, and yielding a little lead ore, but not to value. It looks promising, set to two men, at 80s. per fathom. The dressing is proceeding as fast as weather will permit. We have at present 16 tons of lead ore ready for market, and 4 tons now at surface, which will be ready as soon as possible.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—James Richards, Jan. 4: In the 140, west of Bailey's shaft, the lode continues from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of mure, quartz, capel, peach, and saving work for both copper and tin ores. In the 120, east of Griffin's winze, the lode proves a good course of ore, worth 451, and west of the same winze 351, per fathom. In the 110, west of Griffin's winze, the lode is small, and yielding a little lead ore, but not to value. The progress is being made by the side of the lode. In the stope in back of the 110, to the east of Griffin's winze, the lode is worth 151, per fathom. In the stope in back of the 110, to the west of Griffin's winze, the lode is worth 251, per fathom. In the 100 west the driving is by the side of the lode. In the deep adit level south fair progress is being made.

KING.—Wm. Knott, E. James, Jan. 4: In the 20, below adit, the lode in the end continues its size and character as last reported. The casing and dividing of the engine-shaft is completed to the 10 below adit, or 30 fathoms from surface. The winze rope for the winze has been put on, and we hope to commence driving silver-stuff, copper, and mure to surface on Sunday, Jan. 6. The four barrels which are working at the amalgamation-works are giving satisfaction for silver, according to the quality of the old burrows of stuff which are being stamped, and we hope in the course of a few days to have better quality stuff drawn from underground to operate upon.

LEKDS AND ST. AUBYN.—J. Curtis, Jan. 2: The lode in the 20 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 41, per fathom. The lode in the 30 east is 18 in. wide, worth 21. 10s. per fathom. In the 10 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 20 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 30 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 40 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 50 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 60 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 70 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 80 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 90 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 100 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 110 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 120 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 130 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 140 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 150 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 160 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 170 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 180 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 190 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 200 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 210 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 220 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 230 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 240 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 250 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 260 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 270 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 280 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 290 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 300 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 310 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 320 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 330 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 340 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 350 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 360 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 370 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 380 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 390 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 400 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 410 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 420 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 430 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 440 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 450 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 460 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 470 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 480 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 490 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 500 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 510 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 520 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 530 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 540 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 550 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 560 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 570 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 580 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 590 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 600 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 610 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 620 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 630 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 640 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 650 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 660 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 670 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 680 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 690 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 700 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 710 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 720 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 730 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 740 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 750 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 760 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 770 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 780 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 790 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 800 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 810 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 820 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 830 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 840 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 850 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 860 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 870 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 880 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 890 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 900 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 910 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 920 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 930 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. 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In the 1990 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2000 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2010 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2020 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2030 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2040 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2050 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2060 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2070 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2080 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2090 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2100 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2110 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2120 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2130 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. 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In the 2290 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2300 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2310 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2320 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2330 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2340 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2350 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2360 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2370 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2380 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2390 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2400 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2410 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2420 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 2430 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. 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With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Mr. Warrington Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—An Opportunity for Colliery Reform—Ironworks and Collieries in Yorkshire—Iron Trade of Northamptonshire—Improvements in Machinery for Dressing Ores (Illustrated)—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Mining on the Pacific Coast—Foreign Mines Reports—Patent Matters—Original Correspondence: Formation of Mineral Veins, Lodes, &c. (A. H. Maurice); Divining Rods—Prof. Smyth's Lectures (Leon Jourdain); Regulation of Mines; Compressed Air as a Motive Power (F. Hard); Destruction of Fire-Damp, and Extinguishing Fires (T. Atkins); Position and Prospects of Mining; The New Year, 1872 (R. Tredinnick); What to Select, What to Avoid, No. VI. (F. W. Mansell); Mineral Resources of Ireland (G. Davey); Lead Mining in the Miners' District; Who are the Managers? Utah Mining Company; Cuba Gold Mining Company; Tin Mining in Cornwall; East Langynog Mining Company; Wheal Agar Mining Company, &c.

VAN.—The monthly sale amounts to 460 tons of lead, which sold for 6133s. 6s., and 120 tons of blende for 576s., making a total of 6709s. 6s. The lead last month realised an average of about 12s. 10s. 6d. per ton, while the average of the present sale is about 13s. 7s. 6d.; the blende fetched 4s. 16s. per ton, which is an advance of nearly 2s. per ton as compared with the amount realised some months since. The official monthly report appears in another column.

VAN CONSOLS.—Capt. James Roach has been appointed manager of this mine. A better selection could not have been made, as no man is better acquainted with the mine and the district. He expresses his entire confidence of meeting with lead at a very early date. (See report in this day's Journal.) The barytes department is on the eve of fulfilling all the statements hitherto made, nearly 2000t. having been manufactured and sold since last general meeting.

SILVER PLUME.—Five tons of silver ore have realised 115s. per ton, the average yield being 44s. 6s. of silver per ton; and 5 tons, 88s. per ton, averaging 36s. 9s. per ton.

FLAGSTAFF MINE.—Mr. Maxwell, the agent sent out by the company to verify reports, arrived in New York on the 1st inst., and his telegraphic report may be expected by Thursday or Friday next, to which time the meeting called for next Tuesday will most likely be adjourned. He is behind time some three days, occasioned by heavy weather between Liverpool and New York. The news from the Flagstaff Mine continues of the most favourable character, and we are glad to be able to state that in February this will be added to the list of dividend-paying American mines owned here.

PACIFIC.—The following telegrams have been received from Capt. H. Pridden, the acting superintendent:—"Jan. 2: Produce of silver for the week ending Dec. 30, \$3750."—"Jan. 5: Have sold silver, value \$14,500."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY IN CARNARON.—Captain John Fraser reports the discovery of a large body of Umber at the Great Mountain Mine, Castell-m. Capt. Fraser anticipates realising a great profit for the company, as it will not cost more than 1s. per ton for working, and will realise fully 4s. 10s. per ton on clear profit, the umber being saleable at from 5s. 10s. to 14s. 10s. per ton.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

A GENERAL MEETING of the company, held on the 20th day of December, 1871, acting under the authority of the Company's Regulations, Clause 54, having authorised the directors to borrow money for the purposes of the company, on Debentures, to an amount not exceeding £20,000, they hereby invite SUBSCRIPTIONS for £20,000.

The Debentures will be repayable at the expiration of five years from the date thereof, and will be issued for sums of £20, £40, £100, £500, or £1000, at the option of the applicant, at the price of £95 for every £100 secured, and will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st July and 1st January in each year.

The company's uncalled capital amounts to £58,000. Power will be reserved to the company to pay off the Debentures on giving six months' notice in the Times, and one or more morning newspapers published in London, of their intention to do so, and after the date fixed for such repayment interest will cease to be payable.

In the allotment preference will be given as follows:—
1.—To existing shareholders of the company.
2.—To the public according to date of application.

Forms of application for the Debentures may be obtained at the company's office, as below.

In the event of the shareholders not applying for the whole amount required, the remainder will be allotted to the public according to date of application.

By order of the Board,
JOHN HOCKIN, Managing Director.
Office of the St. John del Rey Mining Company (Limited),
8, Tottenham-yard, E.C., Jan. 2, 1872.

THE MINERAL HILL SILVER MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

The directors hereby give notice, that after paying the interest on the Debenture Bonds due on the 1st inst., and passing £10,000 out of the estimated profit made to the 31st December, 1871, to a reserve fund, they have DRAWN for PAYMENT THIRTY DEBENTURE BONDS, with the premium of 25 per cent., and two shares for each bond drawn, and have also DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF THREE SHILLINGS (3s.) PER SHARE free of income tax, on the 24,000 shares issued, payable at the offices of the company on the 1st February next.

The reports from the mines are satisfactory. The new mill is at work; the old mill will now stop a short time for repairs. When both are in operation large returns may be anticipated. The numbers of the bonds drawn this day will be found in the subjoined notice.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES HURLBATT, Secretary.
11, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., Jan. 1, 1872.

THE MINERAL HILL SILVER MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO THE DEBENTURE BONDHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the company, held THIS DAY, at their offices situate No. 11, Queen-street-place, London,

SIR CHARLES T. VAN STRAUZENRE, K.C.B., in the chair,

THIRTY NUMBERS representing THIRTY DEBENTURE BONDS of the company for One Hundred Pounds sterling each, were DRAWN BY LOT, for redemption at par, with a premium of 25 per cent., in the presence of the Chairman and the said board of directors, and also in the presence of the secretary of the company, and of the undersigned notary public.

Holders of the above mentioned bonds are required to deposit the same at the offices of the company for examination. They will be paid two days after such deposit. NUMBERS OF THE DEBENTURE BONDS DRAWN as above stated:—

1011 1107 1126 1290 1408 1482 1846 2182 2395 2597

2132 2474 2488 2532 2700 2736 2760 2906 294 2969

London, 1st January, 1872.

(Signed) C. T. VAN STRAUZENRE, Chairman.

Countersigned, CHARLES HURLBATT, Secretary.

WILLIAM W. VENN, Notary Public.

ROMAN GRAVELS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have THIS DAY DECLARED A SECOND INTERIM DIVIDEND of £2000 (free of income tax), being FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE on the 12,000 shares of the company, PAYABLE on and after the 17th instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 17th instant, both days inclusive.

(Signed) F. R. WILSON, Secretary.
20, St. Helen's-place, London, E.C., January 3, 1872.

THE UTAH SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the company will be HELD at the offices, as below, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering a recommendation of the directors that the share capital of the company shall be increased, and of sanctioning by resolution such increase of the capital of the company, and in such manner generally as shall be then and there recommended by the directors.

By Order, W. J. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

14A, Austinfriars, December 30th, 1871.

NEW HINGSTON TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), CORNWALL.

"Necessitas non habet legem." Fifty shares (15s. paid), at 15s. each. This splendid tin mine is in the Callington district; it is literally surrounded by large dividend-paying mines, one of which—viz., Hingston Down—has a lode worth £120 per fm., and this close upon the borders of New Hingston, into which property it undoubtedly runs.

This company is divided into 12,500 shares of 4s. each. The allotted shares are 15s. paid, and it is confidently expected that, as large dividends are promised within the next few months, no further calls will be made.

So sanguine are the vendors that they have taken the whole of the purchase money (excepting £400) in shares.

The Mining Work, under date Nov. 25th, 1871, in an Editorial Article, after reviewing this now justly celebrated mine, very confidently asserts that "it will very shortly be paying dividends of 40 per cent. per annum." Then it may reasonably be asked if this mine be so extremely promising, why sell these shares, which must quadruple in price almost immediately? I answer—Because Necessity has no Law.

Address, "Veritas," MINING JOURNAL Office, 27, Fleet-street, London.

SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN ENGLAND.

A PUBLIC MEETING of Accountants, practising in England, will be HELD at the Cannon-street Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 11th January, 1872, at Three o'clock, for the purpose of establishing the SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN ENGLAND.

By order of the Provisional Committee comprising the names of 62 public accountants practising in England.

ALFRED C. HARPER, Honorary Secretary.

Temporary office, 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, London.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JAN. 5, 1872.

COPPER.				IRON.			
Best selected	£	s.	d.	Per ton.	£	s.	d.
Best selected	93	0	0	Bara Welsh, in London	9	5	0
Tough cake and tile	92	0	0	Ditto, to arrive	9	5	0
Sheathing & sheets	98	0	100	Nail rods	9	10	0
Boils	101	0	0	Do. in London	10	0	11
Bottoms	101	0	0	Do. ditto	10	0	11
Old	85	0	0	Hoops	11	0	11
Burra Burra	97	0	100	Do. at works	10	0	0
Wire	0	10	0	Hoops	11	0	0
Tubes	0	11	0	Sheets, single	12	0	13
BRASS.				STEEL.			
Per lb.	£	s.	d.	Per ton.	£	s.	d.
Sheets	9 1/2	0	0	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	14	10	0
Wire	10 1/2	0	0	Do. (hammered)	15	10	0
Tubes	10 1/2	0	11	Ditto, in fagots	16	0	0
SPELTER.				LEAD.			
Per ton.	£	s.	d.	Per ton.	£	s.	d.
Foreign on the spot	422	10	0	English pig, com.	19	2	10
to arrive	—	—	—	Ditto, L.B.	19	5	0
ZINC.				STEEL.			
Per ton.	£	s.	d.	Per ton.	£	s.	d.
In sheets	27	0	0	Ditto, W.B.	21	0	10
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	10	0	10	Ditto, sheet	20	5	10
English blocks	152	0	0	Ditto, red lead	20	10	0
Do., bars (in bris)	153	0	0	Ditto, white	28	0	10
Do., refined	154	0	0	Ditto, patent shot	21	10	0
Banca	144	0	0	Spanish	19	2	10
Straits	142	0	144	0	0	0	0
TIN-PLATES.				TIN.			
Per box.	£	s.	d.	Per box.	£	s.	d.
10 Charcoal, 1st qua.	13	0	16	English block	152	0	0
IX Ditto, 1st quality	11	0	12	Do., bars (in bris)	153	0	0
IX Ditto, 2d quality	11	0	12	Do., refined	154	0	0
IX Ditto, 3d quality	11	0	18	Banca	144	0	0
IX Coke	1	0	0	Straits	142	0	144
IX Ditto	1	0	0	10 Charcoal, 1st qua.	13	0	16
Canada plates, p. ton.	15	0	16	IX Ditto, 1st quality	11	0	12
Ditto, at works	14	0	16	IX Ditto, 2d quality	11	0	12

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. † Add 6s. for each.

Turne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—At no former period have our markets collectively exhibited a more animated appearance than at the present time. The demand being in excess of supplies enables sellers to realise considerable advances, and notwithstanding the improved rates, business seems to increase in magnitude, and still higher rates are probable. It is useless for buyers to anticipate any quick reaction, and to hold off from buying on that account, as the course of events is strongly against such expectations; but buyers for the most part evidently do not entertain such an opinion, and pay the rates demanded unhesitatingly, the difficulty of delivery forming more a matter of negotiation than the price. Stocks have been allowed to run so low, and in some places nearly exhausted, that it is necessary to replenish them, whatever may be the cost; but not only are stocks reduced, but supplies show a great diminution, and these two causes coming together operate in giving a great impulse to prices. There is no doubt that throughout the year the average range of prices will be high. The cheapness of money affords great facilities in carrying out many new and enterprising undertakings, and recently several fresh outlets for metals have been discovered, so that our markets are not only restored to a full average amount of business, but a great impetus is experienced from a vast accumulation of additional or extra work. The year has opened in a most encouraging and satisfactory manner, and the very probability that this state of things will continue for some months to come.

COPPER.—Throughout the week copper has not only maintained its position but has been very active, and a large business has been concluded in Chilian and Australian varieties at advanced rates. Even now there are a few persons who fail to recognise in the advance which has taken place anything more than a spasmodic spurt, and they look for a retrograde movement. Such, however, is not the opinion in the best informed circles. The market is very firm, owing to the shortness of supplies and the large deliveries. The demand from the East is still wanting to give the required impetus to English, especially to manufactured copper; but so long as smelters have to pay 17s. 6d. to 18s. per unit for ores and regains there is no need to expect that lower prices than those now ruling will be accepted. The fact of the market being not only sustained but advancing, in spite of the slackness of Indian demands, shows how independent sellers are of this source of relief; but, at the same time, it points to the important rise which must take place when India and China come into the field as buyers. Chilian bars, 88s. to 90s., according to brand and prompt.

IRON.—The first week of the year is not usually a very busy one. The Middleborough market is very strong, and pig-iron is very firm. Prices still look towards a further advance. Present quotations are—No. 1, 68s. 6d.; No. 3, 63s. 6d.; No. 4, 61s. 6d. The position of the iron trade in the North of England is most satisfactory. Great activity prevails in every department. The value of both coal and iron has become very considerably enhanced during the past year; and, viewing the enormous demand for iron which has already sprung up in almost every quarter of the globe, it would seem as if higher prices might still be anticipated. A rise of 15s. per ton has been effected since the beginning of the year, and there has been a considerable advance in the price of coal and coke. The output of pig-iron in the Cleveland district is reported as having increased to the extent of a quarter of a million of tons during the year, and the total annual make is now estimated at two million tons. The prospects of the extension of the trade at remunerative prices are so good that ironworks of various descriptions have multiplied, or are in progress or contemplation; but for some time to come it will be no easy task to supply those already in working order with the raw material. Notwithstanding the mineral resources throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and the great efforts that are made towards their development, considerable difficulty is always experienced in obtaining a supply of ore, and even when that is obtained in situ freight or land carriage present no ordinary obstacles. The powers of existing railways are already overtaxed, and the inconvenience of harbours and shipping ports is such that frequently vessels of only very limited tonnage can be employed; but albeit these and other obstacles are of a formidable character, they will in time be overcome.

From South Wales the report comes that the prospects of the coming year are very bright. Actual business has been somewhat contracted for a week or two, but soon as the holidays are over the men will return with renewed energy to their work, and there is plenty of work for them to do, inasmuch as large orders are still upon the books unexecuted, which will occupy some months in completion. Higher prices are looked for, and this seems imminent, not only because of the existing demand, as on account of the rise which has taken place in the value of ores, which is fully equal to 30 per cent. since the beginning of last year. During the last week of the year 8000 tons of rails were shipped to South America, and there is every reason to look for very large and important orders from that quarter, as well as from North America and Canada upon the opening of the season. The Glasgow pig market is strong, but not much doing. The following return of shipments shows that up to the end of the year the market followed the course which throughout the year had marked its progress. Shipments for the week ending Dec. 30, 1871, 12,708 tons; Dec. 31, 1870, 6402 tons; increase, 6306 tons. The closing prices are 74s. 7 1/2d. cash, 75s. 6d. one month, and is dearer for three months' prompt. The demand for iron is so large, and the difficulty of obtaining pig-iron so great, that if the present rate of delivery is kept up, of which there seems every prospect, we may look for a further advance in Scotch pig-iron. There are purchasers of Swedish iron, but on account of there being no stock nothing is doing.

LEAD.—In this metal, as well as in nearly all others, there are signs of an upward tendency. The advance already established does not in any way impede the progress of business, and, as each successive sale is effected sellers advance their rates. The market closes very firm, and sellers are withdrawing from the market, so that higher rates will, no doubt, be realised.

SPELTER.—A moderate quantity has been disposed of at current rates. Zinc commands about 27s.; English spelter quoted 24s. in Swansea.

STEEL.—Sales of Swedish pig and fagot continue limited, but owing to the rise in Swedish blooms, higher prices are quoted.

QUICKSILVER.—The market is lower, and large quantities can now be bought at 10s., small lots 5s. per bottle more.

TIN.—The amount of business transacted has been rather limited, and the quotations somewhat unsteady. The difference that at present exists between the price of English and foreign is too great to last for any length of time, either the one must recede or the other advance, so as to effect a proper adjustment of quotations. Orders are decidedly not plentiful, or of any magnitude, and judging from the intimate feeling that exists it seems more probable that English will decline. Straits for arrival at distant date has been sold at much less than for cash Straits coming forward—about 2000 tons. It is not improbable there may be a rapid downward tendency in price before very long.

IRON TRADE (Griffiths' Weekly Report).—Our annual report will be published next Saturday, after the Birmingham Quarter-Day. The market has improved considerably this week. The state of the copper market, together with general favourable tendencies in the money market, may probably have contributed in some degree to the continual hardening state of the market for all kinds of iron, besides which the fact is now fully realised that the stocks are reduced to the lowest point in all parts of the world, including the United States, Russia, Prussia, and particularly France. The Belgian and French masters have lighted up new furnaces; these, with other important works in these countries, are brought to a standstill for want of coal and minerals, and although the mines may be worked more vigorously the railways are utterly

unable to supply the power and carriages necessary for the removal of coal and minerals for the furnaces, consequently half the works in France, and numerous large establishments in Belgium, Prussia, and the United States are brought to a dead standstill through the inability of the railways and canals to supply the fuel and minerals necessary for the consumption of the furnaces. Under these circumstances all pressing and immediate demand is thrown upon the English ironmasters, hence the present urgent demand, the inability of our ironmasters to meet it, and the consequent improved state of the market. In the Cleveland district the greatest activity prevails, and the raw material is continually advancing. The Scotch market is equally firm. The demand for Yorkshire and best Staffordshire brands is particularly pressing for the locomotive engine-shops at home and abroad, and since we last wrote the Earl of Dudley, and W. Barrows and Co., of the Bloomfield Works, have issued circulars, declining to take orders for their common bars, even at the present price of 10s. per ton. It is true that an eminent house at Wolverhampton, three weeks since, refused to join other parties in the trade who wished to declare a further advance, but it is impossible now to say what may be done next Thursday—whether an advance upon 10s. for bars will be declared or not. We can say with confidence that no reduction will take place, and advise all parties to close any favourable offers for iron which may now be opened to them. The prospect of enhanced prices for coal and other kinds of fuel, 35 per cent. advance, which is now being paid upon Whitehaven hematite ore, with the present prospects of the labour market, must tend rather to force prices higher than conduce to weakness or an ultimate fall. A few years since it was arranged by the Ironmasters' Association that the extras on hoops should be reduced from 20s. to 10s. per ton. But this decision has been reversed this week by a resolution of the Staffordshire Association, for the information of all buyers of Staffordshire iron. We, therefore, beg now to state that the price of hoops is again made an extra of 1s. per ton above bars, thus establishing the old rule of the trade. Messrs. Brodgon and Sons have bought the Llynvyr Vale Ironworks and Collieries, and it is not unlikely that these gentlemen may be more actively engaged in the trade of South Wales than heretofore.—133, Cannon-street, Jan. 5.

THE TIN TRADE.—Messrs. Van Houten and Ebeling (Rotterdam, Dec. 30) writes:—The Tin Market was greatly excited in the beginning of the month, but subsequently became quieter, though prices are well maintained. Banca changed hands at 88 1/2 s. in the early part of the month; since then the demand was less active, and the price gave way to 87 s. Billiton has been in good request, but, owing to the limited supply, sales were not numerous. Some large parcels were sold at 85 1/2 s. to 86 s., while several lots to arrive changed hands at 87 s.; 7800 peculs Billiton offered in public sale at 88 1/2 s. on Dec. 6 fetched the average price of 90 1/2 s., costing to sell here about 85 1/2 s. The position of Banca Tin in Holland on Dec. 30, according to the Official Returns of the Dutch Trading Company, was—
Import in December 4,375 944 24,356
Total twelve months 518,287 176,146 125,939
Deliveries in December 17,805 16,939 23,186
Total twelve months 200,813 148,815 144,305
Total stock on hand 34,052 70,903 67,848
Total stock 68,462 160,979 123,483
Stock of Billiton 1,750 2,100 2,300
Import in December 1,750 2,100 2,300
Delivered and shipped in Dec. 2,300 3,300 3,900
Quotation (Banca) 87 s. 77 s. 64 s.
Dec. 30, Billiton 86 76 62

These returns, compared with those of 1870, exhibit an increase of the import for December of 107 tons, a decrease of the import for the 12 months of 1808 tons, an increase of the deliveries for December of 27 tons, an increase of the deliveries for the 12 months of 1870 tons, a decrease of the stock on hand of 1150 tons, a decrease of the unstocked stock of 1493 tons, a decrease of the total stock of 2648 tons, an advance of the quotation of Banca equal to 16s. 16s. per ton. The quantity of Banca tin now afloat for the Dutch Trading Company is 10,380 peculs, equal to 650 tons, against 16,650 peculs, equal to 1041 tons last year. We estimate the quantity of Billiton tin now afloat at 2621 peculs, equal to 164 tons, against 911 peculs, equal to 583 tons last year. The Government returns for the month of October are as follows:—

EXPORT OF TIN FROM HOLLAND.						
	October.			Ten months.		
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Germany ..Tons	397	322	237	2505	1856	1698
England	94	201	119	1037	1333	608
Belgium	312	62	283	1531	1603	1613
France	41	7	27	231	82	98
Hamburg	—	8	—	8	89	18
United States ..	126	116	81	52	218	296
Other countries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..Tons	969	711	767	5812	5261	4361

COPPER.—Messrs. J. Piteau-Campbell and Co. (Liverpool).—Business transacted during the fortnight comprises on the spot here about 185 tons bars at 88s. to 86s. per ton. To arrive here, or with extra prompt, 82s. tons bar, at 87s. 10s. to 86s. per ton, and 500 tons regulus at 17s. per unit. At Swansea, 880 tons regulus, at 16s. 9d. to 17s. per unit. To arrive at Swansea, 500 tons regulus at 17s. per unit, and 100 tons bars at 85s. per ton. Arrivals here during the fortnight of West Coast, S.A., produce:—Dundonald, from Carrizal, 850 tons regulus; Maypocho, from Valparaiso, 40 tons bars; Atacama, from Carrizal, 730 tons regulus. At Swansea, Lieutenant Maury, from Carrizal, 288 tons regulus, 300 tons bars; Carmelita, from Tocopilla, 465 tons ores, 370 tons regulus; and Tocopilla, from Tocopilla, 528 tons regulus, 188 tons ores. Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands, likely to be available, are as follows:—
Liverpool 658 7,785 950 84
Swansea 2964 1,613 1,200 —
Total 3622 8,798 1,079 84

Representing about 11,800 tons fine copper, against 21,000 tons fine copper Dec. 30, 1870; 16,900 tons Dec. 30, 1869; 11,000 tons Dec. 30, 1868.

Messrs. James and Shakspeare.—The smelters have purchased about 4000 tons of ore and regulus, chiefly the latter, from 17s. to 17s. 6d. per unit, taking indiscriminately either spot or arrival parcels, but giving highest prices for arrival. In bars fully 8000 tons on spot and to arrive must have changed

COPPER ORE.				
Locality.	Mines.	Tons. q.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
23—Caldbeck Fells..		2 1 3	£25 2 0	J. Dibby, Sons, & Co.
— ditto		24 15 1	£10 0	ditto
27— ditto		10 5	£12 0	ditto

EXPLOSIONS IN COAL MINES.

MR. HERMON'S PRIZES for the BEST ESSAYS upon the PREVENTION of EXPLOSIONS in COAL MINES. The TIME during which ESSAYS MAY BE SENT IN is EXTENDED to the 28th FEBRUARY next.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be kept on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

FIN.—Can any of your correspondents inform me where the North Snailbeach Mine is, and if it is on the same lode as the old Snailbeach Mines. Who was the late agent, what quantity of ore has been sold, and what is it doing at the present time?—R. W.: Welshpool, Jan. 3.

VALU OF RHEIDOL, SANTA CLARA, AND EAST DYLLIFFE, IN LIQUIDATION.—Can any person give some information respecting the settlement of affairs in the above mines? There are many sufferers in the neighbourhood, both labourers and merchants; and as all the above are again in active operation by other parties, the sufferers are very desirous of having some information about their honest due.—MINER: Aberystwith.

CIRCULAR MINING.—We have received numerous letters detailing grievances arising from alleged delusive statements, but they are hardly adapted for publication. When not convenient to have mines inspected and reported upon, investors should seek corroborative opinions of known responsible firms, and reflect before they decide on embarking in speculative mines on the advice contained in Circulars. Some brokers who issue Circulars are known to be concerned in particular mines, and without wishing to deceive their clients recommend purchasing on their faith in the truth of statements which have been made to them—it may be at times by interested persons. So it may be with Mr. W. Scott, Mr. Henderson, "Viator," Mr. Phillips, &c.

LIABILITIES.—Can anyone interested kindly inform me as to the state and real prospects of this mine? Will some co-shareholders combine with me to have it inspected and reported upon by an independent agent?—A. B.

BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANIES.—The letter of "A Shareholder" is too personal for publication. To show how the management of the mines can be improved, and the properties rendered more profitable, would be more satisfactory to the shareholders than entering into particulars of, and attributing disasters to, the promotion of family connexions.

PRICE OF MINE SHARES.—In the case of shares regularly dealt in on the Stock Exchange or Mining Market there should never be any difficulty in dealing at published quotations, but there are, of course, many mines for the shares in which there is only a very limited demand, and dealings in these are necessarily effected by private negotiation; the quotations for such shares must be considered merely nominal. With regard to prices advertised by share-dealers, application should be made direct to the advertisers, who alone are responsible for them.

Received,—"B. M."—"H. J."—"T. F."—"S. H."—"T. W."—"J. R. P."—"J. B. A."

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 6, 1872.

THE OPENING YEAR.

Speaking with respect to the staple trades of the kingdom, it is a long time since that a year has opened with more cheering and favourable prospects than that upon which we have just entered. Since the commercially disastrous years of 1865-66, when trade and commerce were shaken to the very foundation by the reckless spirit of speculation which then prevailed, the business of the country has been in a sort of transition state. The loss of confidence in legitimate trading was such that the whole of the intervening period has been required to again build up our great industries upon that solid foundation which is so necessary, and even essential, to their stability. To be sure, other elements have intervened which have retarded, to an extent, the progress of our manufactures, but the long period of inactivity and depression, of unremunerative prices, must date its commencement from that time when reckless trading and over-speculation wrought such financial ruin throughout the country, and by means of which once prosperous and flourishing concerns were reduced to very narrow straits, if, indeed, they did not altogether succumb. It is with no small degree of satisfaction that we are able to believe that the period of depression which so long characterised our staple trades has now passed. The latter portion of last year was, unquestionably, one of commercial activity; trade revived in its many branches; there was a better demand for our manufactures, there were larger exports of iron and steel, of machinery, and other such like products; the barometer of our country's progress and wealth—the railway traffic—steadily advanced, until at length, at the close of the past year, all classes were ready to admit that "things were moving," and there was a life and a vitality amongst our "busy hives" which had not been witnessed for a very long time previously.

And so the new year opens with every prospect of continued activity and good trade. We are at peace with the whole world; and, so far as the human vision can peer into the future, there is nothing in the horizon to ruffle or disturb the calm which exists. War gives a spasmodic impetus to certain manufactures, but the time of peace is the time when men turn their minds and ingenuities to furthering the legitimate demands of commerce, and opening up fresh channels through which our manufactures shall be sent, to the mutual advantage of producer and purchaser. The time of peace is the time when our own resources are far more developed than when wars, foreign or continental, distract the attention and energies of capitalists and merchants to other places. And so we regard the year just opening. We believe that our manufactures and commerce will be pushed into markets of the world from which they have hitherto been practically excluded. We have enterprising, and it may be, successful rivals, but the stability of English workmanship, and the indomitable perseverance of her merchant princes and manufacturers, shall secure for this country a fair proportion of that increased demand which will probably exist throughout the world. And not only will the trade with other nations be maintained, but our own resources will be developed and expanded. We have vast mines of wealth hitherto unexplored, and which have been neglected of late years in consequence of the general stagnation of trade. Our capitalists will, probably, turn their attention to these sources of trading, and thus one and all be benefited, and our home trade receive a stimulus which shall pervade almost every branch, and be productive of much prosperity.

But the general improved trade which we believe is just dawning upon the country, and of which we see indications upon every hand, is a time when a few words of caution may not be altogether out of place. In times of prosperity speculation is always more or less rife. Superabundance of capital is the speculator's harvest. We do not want a repetition of that reckless trading and wanton speculation of 1865-66. There is now a large amount of unemployed capital at command, and already the desire for speculation is manifesting itself in various directions. A glance at the columns of the metropolitan and chief provincial papers will show that while there is ample scope for the legitimate operations of the capitalists, the wildest schemes of the speculators have been launched. Whilst we are glad to see a number of well-digested and apparently profitable fields opened up for the better employment of capital and the development of our own resources, we cannot help perceiving that the genius of the speculator has been considerably taxed in laying before the public speculations of questionable utility or remunerative character. Statistics prove that there will be a larger number of new railway schemes and bills of a somewhat private character laid before the parliamentary committee at the next session than has been the case for several years past. This is a sure indication of a greater degree of prosperity amongst the chief staple trades of the country, and by the launching of new railways many of the now unworked coal and mineral fields of the kingdom will be developed, and receive the requisite facilities of transit, which they have not hitherto enjoyed. There is unquestionably a large number of tempting baits held out for the employment of the large amount of capital at disposal, and there is an evident desire again to speculate, and it is this which, amidst the general prosperity of the country, should be specially guarded against. The year upon which we have just entered will apparently be one of activity and prosperity, but we trust in the midst of this prosper-

ity our capitalists and manufacturers will exercise due discretion, and will eschew that "haste to be rich" which worked such disastrous results some six or seven years since. Salutary lessons have been taught by the effects of the late mania—let them not now be forgotten. There is ample scope for the profitable employment of capital; the better development of our own mineral resources, and the expansion of our own mineral industries afford the safest channels of investment, and if our capitalists would only content themselves with a fair and remunerative return we need not fear that they would rush off to speculations of questionable character, or that the disastrous consequences of 1865 and 1866 will be repeated during what we believe will be the prosperous year of 1872.

CASUALTIES IN COAL MINES.

The announcement contained in the Supplement to the *Mining Journal*, of Nov. 25, that Mr. EDWARD HERMON, M.P., was prepared to give the very handsome premiums of 150*l.* and 50*l.* respectively for the best and second best essays on the means of preventing colliery catastrophes must have been particularly gratifying to practical miners, more especially as one of the chief conditions was that phraseology and spelling should not influence the decision, but that the prizes should be awarded for the most useful and life preserving suggestion; and as men of the class more directly addressed are naturally slow in the preparation of treatises of this kind they will be glad to learn that the time for sending in the essays intended for competition is extended to Feb. 28.

We are happy to state that it has been arranged that the successful essays will be published in the *Mining Journal*, and their appearance will of course be anticipated with much interest by every one connected with colliery operations.

In addressing himself to the practical miners Mr. HERMON has undoubtedly acted with the utmost wisdom, for he has afforded to those who conceive that it is within the power of the coalmasters to render accidents in collieries impossible an opportunity of demonstrating the method by which that most desirable result is to be obtained.

It will, of course, be understood that within the category of practical miners, Mr. HERMON includes those who are recognised by the public as the colliers' representatives, and it cannot be questioned that if these were to make known their views as to the means of preventing accidents in collieries in the systematic manner that would be necessitated by the writing of a formal essay their opinions would receive attention, and they would confer all the benefit of their power upon their constituents. Hitherto the public have been told nothing of the practical views of the colliers' representatives, who have confined themselves to the mere recommendation that the safety of collieries should be secured by compulsory legislation, without explaining how that safety is to be obtained. Now, Messrs. McDONALD, NORMANSELL, HALLIDAY, and PICKARD have had unusual opportunities of ascertaining the peculiar circumstances connected with the working of the various seams of coal from which the market is supplied, and they could not better promote the welfare of working colliers than by making the public feel that their recommendations are really capable of being carried out.

That those connected with the management of collieries use their utmost energies to prevent accidents, whether from explosions or other causes, in the collieries under their care is acknowledged; but the object of Mr. HERMON'S premiums is to provide them with such knowledge as shall permit of those energies being more usefully applied. This knowledge, Mr. HERMON very reasonably assumes, cannot be more readily obtained than by consulting the working miners—those whose every-day occupation brings them in contact with the dangers and difficulties for which a remedy is sought—or those who, occupying the position of their representatives, have facilities for acquiring a full knowledge of the details connected with the whole of the collieries of a given district. The offer of such handsome premiums as those of Mr. HERMON has removed the chance of the excuse that the amounts are unworthy the consideration of the representative colliers; and, even if these gentlemen feel that they would not be justified in appropriating the premiums to themselves, as they are already receiving payment for their services from their fellow-workmen, they might arrange to pay the premiums won into the common fund, and content themselves with the knowledge that they have used their exertions to convince the public that the absolutely safe working of collieries is practicable. The gaining of Mr. HERMON'S first premium by either Mr. McDONALD, Mr. NORMANSELL, Mr. PICKARD, Mr. HALLIDAY, or any other gentleman in a similar position, would greatly increase the popularity of the winner, and materially add to his reputation in the eyes of the working colliers; and as it is a special condition that phraseology or spelling shall not influence the decision, there is nothing to prevent the adoption of such a style as to permit of the essays being extensively circulated among the working colliers themselves.

Between this time and the end of February there will be ample time for the preparation of the most exhaustive essays on the subject; and although, of course, all cannot be successful, the mere effort to obtain the prize will be advantageous to every competitor, for it cannot fail to induce him to give the whole question of the prevention of accidents his careful consideration, and to enable him thereafter to carry on his business with so much greater skill as to ensure his progress. The good intention of Mr. HERMON in offering the premiums is beyond question, and the working colliers will not fail to appreciate his generosity.

MATERIAL PROGRESS IN NEW ZEALAND.

There seems a strong probability that the work of railway construction will now be commenced in earnest in New Zealand, and that during the next three years there will be in consequence a steady increase in the New Zealand demand for rails. Among the railway lines which the New Zealand Government proposes to undertake is one to the Brunner Coal Mine, and with a line from this mine to Greymouth it is expected that the local coal trade will attain considerable dimensions, having regard to the quality of the coal and the extent of the mine. Another railway which the New Zealand Government proposes to undertake is the long-talked-of Blenheim and Picton line, which has been inspected by Mr. HENDERSON, engineer, representing Messrs. BROGDEN and SONS, a firm well known in English metallurgical circles. A rumour, which has been regarded as rather premature, has been current of late to the effect that the cost of construction will be nearer 5000*l.* per mile than 3500*l.* per mile, the sum voted by the Assembly last session. Even, however, if this should prove to be the case, it is not likely that the colonial Government will throw the line over, provided it is warmly supported by the district through which it is to run, and provided, also, that the line possesses some intrinsic importance. As regards the line from Brunner to Greymouth the interest, or most of it, is to be charged against the Brunner Coal Mine, which yielded a revenue of 1262*l.* for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1871, while the expenditure upon the mine was 1264*l.* A line from Nelson to Foxhill is proposed to be made upon the principle of guaranteed interest, if the proposed Board of Public Works report that it will pay its working expenses. A line from Nelson to Cobden is to be considered a main one; and the country is to be explored to ascertain its mineral wealth, with a view to future action. With reference to another line from Mount Rochfort to Westport, the Buller coal field is to be explored, with a view to the future construction of the line. The works upon the Northern Railway of the province of Canterbury are advancing rapidly and satisfactorily. Mr. E. G. WRIGHT, the contractor for laying the permanent way from Addington Station to Kalapoi, has completed the laying of the sleepers and rails as far as the Styx. Mr. HADFIELD, the contractor for the formation of the same line from the north branch of the Waimakariri to Southbrook, has commenced operations, and a large number of men have been engaged on the work.

Such are a few details with reference to the development of railways in New Zealand, and it will be seen that railways have also a considerable influence upon the utilisation of the coal wealth of the colony,—a matter of almost equal importance. Railways, coal, and peace with the Maories will achieve wonders for New Zealand, and tempt large bodies of English and Scotch immigrants to her shores. Little is known of New Zealand by the mass of Englishmen, although

the colony has now been under English control for 30 years. Perhaps it may be well, then, to add that New Zealand comprises three islands,—north, middle, and south. The south island is so small as to be hardly worth taking into account, but the north and middle islands are of considerable extent, and possess resources which only require few years of peace and good government to be turned to highly valuable account. As regards the prospects of peace, New Zealand certainly appears under more favourable auspices than for a long time past. The middle island, possessing but a very few natives, has never been cursed by native conflicts, but the north island has had far too many of them. Some of these terrible guerilla struggles have probably been induced by the impulsive warlike temperament of the natives; and some possibly by errors of judgment and policy on the part of the English settlers and the English Government. But the very prosperity of the English colonists has a tendency to re-act favourably upon the Maories also. If the Maories are a warlike they are at the same time an imitative race, and they have adopted many of the customs and practices of their white neighbours. Some of them have also acquired a considerable amount of property, and it is not so very long since Mr. FOX, some time Prime Minister of New Zealand, was entertained at dinner by a Maori chief, the party sitting down to the time-honoured and substantial fare of roast beef and plum pudding. We have been at some pains to enter upon these details, because without tranquillity among the Maories public works and enterprise generally can never acquire much development in the north island of New Zealand. The native question, as every New Zealand politician will admit, is the question of questions which has to be dealt with; and, therefore, it is in the highest degree satisfactory to find the north island now enjoying a tranquillity such as it has probably never before possessed,—at any rate, since it contained a considerable English-speaking population. A few years of industry and comfort would do much to reconcile the Maories to our rule, but it is clear that something more is wanted in New Zealand than railways, telegraphs, or steamers. Rigid justice to the brown man as well as to the white man is the great essential, and the Maories must be led to perceive that they are not only none the worse, but also much the better, for English civilisation. When once this is done, New Zealand will be enabled to turn her coal wealth to account, and to have all the railways which she can reasonably desire.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR DRESSING ORES.—Considerable interest is felt by practical men in the experimental set of ore-dressing machinery now being erected at Dolcoath, which it is anticipated will be ready for public inspection early in February, and in the Supplement to this day's Journal will be found ample details of the entire apparatus, the inventor of which is Captain J. BOYNS, of Botallack. The essential feature of the invention is the separation or sizing of the ore previous to submitting it to the subsequent processes. The sizing machine consists of a funnel-shaped cistern, in the bottom of which is a conical plug, by which the supply of mineral to the washing machinery is governed. The washing machinery consists of a compound buddle, the details of which are varied to suit the particular ore to be treated. The crushing or pulverising of the roughs is effected in a Chilian mill, and when it is required to reduce them very fine a trough, with mullers, to which the necessary to-and-fro motion is given, is used. The packing is effected in a spherical packing buddle, of which Capt. Boyns has designed several modifications. The whole series of apparatus gives evidence of the utmost possible care in its arrangement having been taken.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—There was a slight decline last year in the exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom in spite of the American demand. In the eleven months ending Nov. 30 the exports footed up to 919,890 tons, as compared with 984,949 tons in the corresponding period of 1870, and 844,904 tons in the corresponding period of 1869. For the whole of 1870 the exports were 1,060,123 tons. This was the largest aggregate ever attained in any one year, the corresponding exports in 1869 having been 888,010 tons; in 1868, 583,468 tons; in 1867, 580,571 tons; in 1866, 498,021 tons; in 1865, 434,300 tons; in 1864, 408,215 tons; in 1863, 446,440 tons; in 1862, 400,765 tons; in 1861, 377,565 tons; in 1860, 453,445 tons; in 1859, 528,927 tons; in 1858, 433,250 tons; in 1857, 457,660 tons; and in 1856, 461,870 tons. The value of this branch of our exports in 1870 was 8,764,488*l.*; in 1856, the corresponding total did not exceed 4,095,309*l.*

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Jan. 4.—It is long since a new year opened so auspiciously for the mining interests of Cornwall as 1872 has done. A very few years ago not even the most sanguine believer in the resources and future of the county would have dreamt of such a period of prosperity as now seems to have fairly set in. With the tin standard keeping up well; with the copper standard on the rise; with new branches of mining industry opening out; with enlarged enterprise on the part of adventurers, continual efforts after the improvement of processes on the part of agents and other practical men, and the prospect of additional wages for the working miner, Cornwall certainly has every reason to be congratulated upon the advent of 1872. May the twelve-month's experience bear out its opening promise.

In almost every part of the county there is a palpable evidence of a greater interest and confidence in mining. The high price of tin has, during the past few months more particularly, stimulated the resumption of operations at a number of abandoned mines, and the results in several cases have been such as almost to justify the evidence tendered not long ago in a western arbitration case, in which it was inferentially sought to be proved that there was more prospect of an abandoned "bal" turning out profitable than there was of a new concern. However that may be, there is no doubt that in several instances these resurrections will, while tin keeps up to anything like its present figure, prove highly remunerative. Still more are in prospect; and it is likely that in districts of the county where mining has since the distress been almost altogether extinct it will once more lift up its head. Then will be felt, even more than now, the want of those skilled miners who in such large numbers have left Cornwall to pursue their vocations in foreign lands.

But the prospect by no means ends here. It has long been known that the county, in addition to its other abundant mineral treasures, possesses almost inexhaustible deposits of high produce iron ore—chiefly hematite. Hitherto the low price of this ore in the market, in conjunction with the cost of carriage, has prevented these resources from being developed as they might be. Now, however, the ore is in demand, and some of the most important schemes which have been associated with Cornwall for many years have been started for its production. The principal of these have reference to the large lode at Perran, which is of great breadth, and several miles in length, and from which, by the aid of the projected railways, scores of thousands of tons might be raised yearly. Other lodes in the more central portions of the county are likewise receiving attention, and gentlemen largely connected with the iron trade are even now in the county making enquiries concerning them, with a view to effecting arrangements for active working operations.

It is satisfactory to find that whilst the lords and adventurers are thus prospering, both in case and in posse, the working miners are not to be overlooked. Among miners generally there is no more deserving class than those of Cornwall. Intelligent and orderly, content to work for low wages, free—thanks to the operation of the contract system—from strikes; they have felt that the time has come when they should share in the improved results of their industry. Practically this is, of course, the meaning of the agitation against the five-week month, which is now universal throughout the county. The mere substitution of 13 monthly payments a year instead of 12 would, of course, only benefit, if that were all, those employees who had been engaged at a monthly rate of pay. Day-pay men and contract men, whether tributaries or outworkers, would be left untouched. It is, however, evidently the general wish of the miners, though it has not always been clearly expressed, that there should be a general rise, and upon this basis there seems to be an almost equally general disposition that the wishes of the men should be met. How this may best be done, whether by the substitution of 13 pence yearly for 12, or by the proportionate increase of pay in the five-week months

is the chief point that remains to be settled. Capt. Teague, who was the first to accede to the movement, has adopted the former course, and considers that he has a very fair equivalent for his concession in the agreement of the men to give up Maze Monday. However, one way or the other, the question, so far as the men are concerned, is practically accomplished.

A very interesting event in connection with an allied branch of Cornish industry in mining came off at New Year's Day, at Falmouth. Twenty-six years ago, Mr. Freeman, the head of the well-known firm of Messrs. Freeman and Sons, of Penryn, came into Cornwall, and laid the foundation of the now very extensive granite trade of the county, which has resulted in that stone being sent by millions of tons to great public works in various parts of the United Kingdom, and even to far more remote parts, for the memorial at Constantinople to the gallant men who fell in the Crimea was hewn from the Penryn quarries. Messrs. Freeman now employ at the three centres, Penryn, Chacewater, and Penzance, upwards of 900 hands, by all of whom the knowledge that Mr. Freeman, senior, was about to retire from the active conduct of the business was received with deep regret. As a tangible expression of that feeling the employees of the Penryn district, nearly 600 in number, raised a subscription, with which they purchased a handsome and valuable silver vase. This was presented to Mr. Freeman, on New Year's Day, at a dinner to which the whole of the employees in the district were invited by the firm, and entertained at their cost. The entire proceedings, which were of a highly interesting character, bore full testimony to the excellent feeling which had always subsisted in the concern between masters and men. "One and All" of the latter who spoke stated that their representations had always been considered by the firm, and that the employees had always the fullest confidence that all that the firm could do for those in their employ they did. The best proof of this is that there has never been anything approaching to a strike in connection with the establishment.

REPORT FROM SOUTH LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Jan. 4.—On New Year's Day the Ince Hall Rolling Mills Company—one of the many new firms which the improved state of the iron trade has called into existence in this district—opened their works, which are situated close to the main line of that portion of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway running between Manchester and Liverpool, and about a mile east of Wigan station. The company was registered only five months ago, and was formed mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. Wm. Crompton, of the firm of Crompton and Shawcross, colliery proprietors, whose pits are in Ince, a short distance from the new works. The undertaking has been pushed forward most energetically, and on Monday six furnaces for the production of puddled bars were started. These do not, however, at all represent the full extent of the works, which, when completed, will rank amongst the most extensive in the district. The machinery for working the mills has been manufactured by Messrs. R. J. and E. Coupe, of Wigan; the rolls by the well-known firm of Guest Brothers, of West Bromwich; and the steam-hammers by Mr. Nasmyth, of Patricroft. All the machinery appeared to give very great satisfaction, and the angles on the bars called for special commendation of the firm who had supplied the rolls. There can be no doubt that the position of the works is very favourable, and with trade in the present condition a handsome return on the capital invested is beyond all question. In several other parts of the district works of a similar kind are being erected, and there are rumours that other schemes will shortly be made public.

In a recent report I announced that the colliery masters of South-West Lancashire had given an advance of 5 per cent. to their workpeople, which would bring the rate of wages to the highest ever paid in the district. The executive committee of the Miners' Association for the district have, however, issued a circular to the employers calling attention to the fact that to reach the prices of 1867 the increase must be after the rate of, in some cases 6, and in others 7 per cent., and deputations from the men have waited upon the colliery owners, asking that wages may be placed on this higher scale. In some cases the reply has been favourable to the deputation, but in many instances the proprietors have announced their intention to abide by the decision at which they had previously arrived, and to give only the 5 per cent. advance.

The system of weekly pays is to have a fair trial. This has long been a subject of agitation in the district, the representatives of the men urging that one great reason why there is so much irregularity of working is because the miners think they are entitled to a holiday when they receive their wages at the end of the fortnight, or three weeks, or month which elapses between the reckonings. Messrs. Josiah Kynans and Co., of Haydock, have determined to pay weekly at two of their pits for six months, and if the result of the trial be satisfactory they undertake to extend the system to the whole of their extensive works. The experiment is looked forward to with great interest, for nearly all the colliery proprietors in the district will gladly adopt the principle if it will aid them in dealing with the greatest difficulty they have to contend with—the irregular habits of their workpeople.

There are indications of a further rise in the prices of pig-iron, the demand being still very great. In finished iron business continues brisk, without any alteration in quotations. There is a great outcry at the scarcity of coal, and the colliery masters complain of the want of men, and the unsteadiness of those they have.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Jan. 2.—The year opened with a strong warrant market, but not as yet very much business doing, and there was no excitement. Yesterday's closing quotations were—buyers 73s. 1½d., and sellers 73s. 3d., prompt cash. To-day good business done in a stray market, at 73s. 3d. up to 74s., cash paid, closing at best. Several makers also advanced their prices 1s. to 2s. per ton. The shipments are very favourable, and exceptionally large, for this period of the year.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Gartsherrie at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)...	88s. 0d.	76s. 0d.
Cullinane ditto ditto	87 0	75 0
Summerlee ditto ditto	87 0	75 0
Carubroe ditto ditto, ex store	75 0	73 6
" ditto ditto	80 0	74 6
Monkland ditto ditto	76 0	73 0
Clyde ditto ditto	74 6	73 0
Govan, at Broomfield ditto	74 6	73 0
Langloan, at Port Dundas ditto	85 0	73 0
Calder ditto ditto	87 6	73 6
Glenarmock at Ardrossan ditto	87 6	73 6
Dalmellington ditto ditto	75 0	73 6
Edglington ditto ditto	78 0	74 6
Carron at Grangemouth ditto	76 0	—
" ditto (selected) ditto	81 0	—
Shotts at Leith ditto	85 0	77 0
Kinnell at Boness ditto	80 0	74 0
G. M. Brands at Middlesbrough ditto	65s. 6d.	62s. 6d.
Bar iron.....	£ 9 10 0 to £ 10 0 0	
Nail rods.....	10 0 0	

For the week ending Dec. 30, 1871	Tons	12,708
" " " " " " " "		6,429
Increase.....		6,279

From Cologne, at the end of the year, we learn from private sources that the stocks of both German and foreign pig-iron were small, and Scotch could only suffice for two months or so. In Mayence stocks were small, and both Scottish and English pigs were in increased demand, although the home production was on the increase. From Berlin there is information that there is not in Germany any stocks of pig-iron worth naming. Notwithstanding the building of new furnaces in the Austro-Hungarian empire, the home production is quite inadequate to the demand, and Scotch and English will have to be as largely imported as in 1871. France is destitute of stocks of iron of any account, but the particulars are difficult to be had; however, there are orders in hand for 127,200 tons rails, 32,000 tons chairs, besides other railway material, and 15,800 tons railway tyres for the Spanish Northern Railway, which will necessitate the importation of the raw material to a very considerable extent. In Belgium there are almost no stocks of foreign, and as prices there have advanced, in sympathy with Scotch and English, imports will have to be on as large a scale as hitherto, home production being far from adequate to the demand. From St. Petersburg we learn the works are full of orders, and imports from England, and especially from Scotland, will continue, as far as we can judge, constantly to increase. At New York there is little iron; Philadelphia, almost nil; Baltimore, entirely out; Montreal, all iron imported sold to consumers, with stocks nowhere but in Glasgow, and there amounting only to 490,000 tons

of good merchantable brands, the special lots of No. 1 being already sold. Considering these facts, it is reasonable to expect a continuously increasing demand for Scotch iron, at very remunerative prices.

The position of malleable iron has not changed since the close of the year, makers being all employed, and prices very firm. Best bars, 10½ to 10¾ 10s.; second, 9½ 15s. to 10½; plates (ship and boiler), 12½ to 12¾ 10s.; nail-roads, 10½, being an advance of 10s. by one maker; rail, chairs, 4½ 15s. to 5½ 10s.; pipes, 4½ 15s. to 6½, according to size, less 5 per cent. The employees of the engineering and foundry works are all agitating for a reduction of their hours to 51 per week, and, perhaps, this question may be settled in a few days. There is a small order for 270 tons of water-pipes, for Colander, offering here of various bore.

Coals, split, have this week been advanced 1s. per ton, but the other qualities remain as last quoted. The coalmasters in the Wicklow district are wrath at the Caledonian Railway Company for the deficiency of wagons and haulage, and the present high price is, to some extent, attributable to this cause. The shipments for the week bulk large, but the quantity has been augmented by the addition of the shipments from Ayr for last month, which had not been formerly returned. The total returns amount to 44,166 tons, against 22,299 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The colliers are holding conferences in Ayrshire for an increase of pay, which has been very generally conceded, and the others will have to follow.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE; AS ALSO CULPABLE VIOLATION OR NEGLECT OF DUTY BY A ROADMAN IN A COAL PIT.—Last week at the Justiciary Court, before Lord Ardmillan and a jury, James Tierney, a miner, residing at Rumbly-dykes, parish of Dalziel, county of Lanark, was charged with the above offence, in so far as he did, on Thursday, Sept. 7, 1871, while employed as a roadman in Ferniegair Colliery, parish of Hamilton, culpably and recklessly, and in violation or neglect of his duty, proceed with a naked lamp in his hand to a part of the colliery in close proximity to the waste, where 10 men and boys were working, and at or near which he well knew there was an accumulation of fire-damp, caused by the fall of the roof which had occurred there, and did thereby set fire to the said fire-damp, which immediately exploded, in consequence of which one of the miners, named Robert Pichey, was mortally injured and died, and five others were severely injured in their persons. Tierney pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. R. V. Campbell. After several witnesses had been examined, the Advocate-Depute withdrew the charge against the accused, who was accordingly dismissed from the bar.

ALARMING FIRE IN A COAL PIT.—A rather serious fire occurred last week in the shaft of No. 1 iron pit, Langloan, on the lands of Balgray, occupied by Messrs. Robert Addie and Sons. The circumstances did not attract notice till the flames had risen over the top of the pit-head frame. The pit, fortunately, had not been in operation for a week, else the consequences might have been far more serious, there being no underground communication with it. The workmen were successful in confining the burning to the shaft.

The prolonged activity in our shipbuilding trade may be gathered from the fact that there are about 100,000 tons more building on the Clyde now than there was launched during the whole of last year. Of the launches we notice that of Her Majesty's ship Hydra. This vessel is an armour-clad turret ship, 122 ft. long, 45 ft. broad, and 2107 burthen, 6,000 h.p. She is intended for coast defence, having a shallow draft of water, with a freeboard of only 3 ft. 6 in. The sides are protected by 8-in. armour above and 6-in. armour below the water-line, fitted upon teak varying from 10 to 12 in. thick. This belt is 7 ft. wide, and both armour and backing taper towards the extremities. The turrets are two in number, constructed of two thicknesses of half-inch plates, and protected by armour plate 10 in. and 9 in. thick, fitted on backing 9 in. and 10 in. thick. Each turret carries 18-ton guns, firing projectiles weighing 400 lbs., and containing 62 lbs. of powder each. These turrets can be turned not only by steam-engines, but also by hand in the event of the former breaking down or being damaged. The Hydra will be propelled by twin screws, worked by engines on Messrs. Elder's compound principle, of 260 nominal horse-power.

THE TORBANEHILL MINERAL.—We have learnt on good authority that Mr. Gillespie, of Torbanehill, has sold his present stock of the Torbanehill mineral for the sum of 70,000£, and future contingencies. We understand that the stock in question constitutes a large portion, if not indeed the larger portion, of all of this celebrated mineral which the mineral field now comprises. It is of some moment to know that this mineral is so nearly on the point of extinction, and, indeed, of complete extinction. But with that liberality and provision which distinguish Mr. Gillespie, he has taken care, under the aspect which the case presents, to prevent so wonderful a substance vanishing for ever without leaving a trace of its existence behind. Accordingly, he has retained in his own possession, independent of the sale of his stock, a certain number of tons, with the view of distributing specimens to the museums and the halls of the various scientific bodies in Great Britain, and, indeed, all over the world. If we have not been misinformed, Mr. Gillespie has specifically bargained with the fortunate possessor of his valuable stock of mineral "that he may make presents of specimens to scientific and other bodies, or any other persons for scientific purposes, as he may see fit, as lasting memorials of a unique mineral which is in course of rapidly disappearing from the face of the earth."—Daily Review.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Jan. 4.—The weekly iron markets at Wolverhampton and Birmingham have been tolerably well attended this week, but business has been somewhat restricted, owing to the holiday influence still prevailing, and the fact that many of the principal firms are in the midst of stock-taking. A few contracts for pig-iron have been placed at satisfactory quotations, best brands, made from native ore, commanding a ready sale at 4½ 17s. 6d. to 5½, per ton, and proportionate rates for lower qualities are freely offered. A further increase in the number of blast-furnaces in operation will shortly be made, and the movement in this direction would be much more decisive were it not for the difficulty experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of fuel and ore. In the Finished Iron department the activity is remarkably sustained, though, unfortunately, many of the orders now in course of execution were accepted at the comparatively low prices prevailing three or four months ago. Best bars, singles, boiler-plates, gas-strip, and nail-roads are especially prominent features of demand. Corrugated sheets, for roofing purposes, command an actively sustained request, both on home account and for the colonial markets. At all the leading houses quotations are very firmly supported on the basis of 10½ for bars, and the second-class firms are very nearly approaching this standard. Makers of finished iron throughout the district complain of the difficulty they experience in obtaining supplies of fuel and pig-iron adequate to their requirements. For its supplies of pig South Staffordshire is now largely dependent on other districts, but this will be to some extent remedied during the quarter by a further increase in the number of furnaces in blast.

As to the relative prices of iron now and at this time last year, taking a retrospect of 1870 and 1871, we find that throughout 1870 finished iron remained at a comparatively low price. Welsh bars in London were quoted at between 7½ and 7¾ 10s. at the close of 1869, and they were only 7½ 2s. 6d. at the close of 1870. We find them with an alteration of only 2s. 6d. in their favour when Lady-day had turned. A quarter later they had gained twice that sum, and stood at 7½ 10s. By Michaelmas they had risen to 8½, whilst Staffordshire bars, which had followed suit all through the year, and had started at 7½ 7s. 6d., could not be had for less than 8½ 15s. to 9½ 2s. 6d. They are now found at—Welsh bars, 8½ 17s. 6d. to 9½, a total increase upon the year of from 1½ 15s. to 1½ 17s. 6d.; and Staffordshire bars at 10½ 10s. to 11½, a rise in the twelve months of from 2½ 15s. to 3½.

Mr. H. O. Firmstone (Stourbridge) and Mr. Alfred Hickman (Bilston) are among the provisional directors of the projected Castle Dykes Iron Company (Limited), Northamptonshire, the prospectus of which has been favourably received in this district.

The dispute in the Coal Trade of South Staffordshire, to which reference was made in our report of last week, is still the subject of agitation, but the prospects of a strike are not considered so great. On the decision of the coalmasters' meeting at Birmingham on Thursday being made known, a delegate meeting was held at Dudley, at which a long discussion took place as to the course which ought to be adopted. Two resolutions were ultimately submitted. The first was in favour of relinquishing the recent advance in wages (6d. per day to thick-coal and 3d. per day to thin-coal miners), in consideration of a reduction of two hours per day in the time of working. This resolution, on being put to the meeting, was lost by a considerable majority. The second resolution, which came as an amendment, was ultimately carried. It was in favour of giving 14 days' notice from Dec. 30 for the concession of the nine-hours system. This resolution has only been partially carried out, and many of those who have acted upon it have expressed themselves averse to a strike under any circumstances. The masters are firm, and they take their stand on the assertion that, reckoning the observance of "St. Monday" and other holidays throughout the year, the colliers are already working on the average not more than 34 hours per week. The agitation is only kept alive by the exertions of paid delegates, and the probability is that by the time the notice expires it will have languished for want of support.

Messrs. John and Edwin Whitehouse, Atlas Works, Wolverhampton, have dissolved partnership, and Mr. John Whitehouse will henceforth carry on the business on his own account.

Mr. Frederick Whitfield has succeeded to the Fire-proof Safe Works of Messrs. S. Whitfield and Sons, Oxford-street, Birmingham. The North Staffordshire Mines Drainage Bill, which has just been printed, contains not less than 73 clauses. The preamble sets forth that "certain mines situate near to Tunstall, Hanley, and Burslem, are from various causes flooded with water, to the great loss of the

proprietors and the public; that other mines are in danger of being flooded, and that on this account it is expedient to execute works to remedy this evil, and to incorporate a body of Commissioners for that purpose." The Commissioners are to be seven in number, and their qualifications, mode of election, and parliamentary powers are set forth at considerable length. The most important clause in this bill is the 29th, which gives power to the Commissioners to widen, deepen, divert, or otherwise improve various streams and water-courses, which are the real source of the prevailing evil. Of these streams the most mischievous is the River Brook, which has been disturbed in many places by the outcrop of the "chalky" seam, and the water thus diverted has readily found its way into the mines. The Commissioners are empowered to levy a drainage rate of 6d. per ton on coal and ironstone, and 3d. per ton on slack, and they may also raise loans from time to time, with the approval of the Home Office, on the security of these rates. The measure has given general satisfaction in the district, and there is only one opinion as to the important saving of mineral wealth which will be effected by its operation.

Trade in North Staffordshire is steadily settling down after the holidays, and large orders, both for pig and finished iron, are in course of execution. The advanced rate of wages will commence next month, and prices are not unlikely to become stiffer in consequence. Current quotations are, as a rule, so satisfactory, however, that it is doubtful if there will be any actual advance in the price list, unless meanwhile a further movement in fuel and ore should enhance the price of pigs. The labour market is in a more settled condition than for some time past.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE IRON TRADE.—The North Staffordshire Iron and Coalmasters' Association Quarterly Meeting was held on Thursday (Mr. Wragge in the chair). It was reported that the works throughout the district were in active operation, employed upon orders on the books; but there was a singular absence of new transactions, both buyers and sellers in every department being shy of entering into any new engagements until the orders on hand are worked off. Prices remain unaltered. Pig-iron makers were stated to be well sold, some stocks changing hands to-day at the former quotation of 75s. per ton in the district. The meeting was occupied a considerable time in discussing an application from the miners for a reduction of the hours of labour, and another from the men employed in the mechanical departments at the ironworks and collieries of the district to the same purport. The following resolutions were passed:—"That this meeting recommends that, from and after Feb. 17, the coal and ironstone masters of North Staffordshire adopt a uniform system of working hours for miners—on the first five days of the week nine working hours per day, and on Saturday seven working hours, making a total of 52 working hours per week. The above to be working hours, and not to include any time taken for refreshment."—"That this meeting recommends that the system of 54 working hours per week be adopted in the shops connected with the works in the district. The meeting recommends, as a convenient plan for adoption, on the first five days in the week 9½ working hours per day, and on Saturday 6½ working hours. The above to be working hours, and not to include any time taken for refreshment."

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Jan. 4.—The week so far has been a very quiet one at our iron-works and collieries, but everything bespeaks an active season. At some few pits in the Erewash Valley a disposition has been shown to have an increase on the present rate wages, but there is no reason to fear any interruption to the trade in consequence. The demand for Coal is too active to allow of any stoppage, whilst there is a strong feeling that the wages of the colliers in Derbyshire should be more uniform than it is, in justice to all parties. Where colliery proprietors are paying lower wages than some of their neighbours the former are put to a great disadvantage in the markets in which all compete; however, there is every appearance that these matters will be amicably adjusted. The Iron Trade in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield is as active as it can be, and the output of "pig" was never larger; indeed, if a great deal more were produced there would be found a market for it. Everything, however, tends to show that prices not only of the manufactured but of the raw material will advance. The demand for coal is brisk, and from Clay Cross, Staveley, Sheepbridge, Codnor, Langley, and from Unstone a very large tonnage is being sent southwards, and also to the West of England.

The Sheffield Trades have commenced well so far as actual demand is concerned, but the engineers have been out, owing to some little dispute with the employers, but which fortunately was narrowed down at starting to very limited dimensions. The nine-hours having been conceded, the dispute arose as to the payment for overtime. That has now been settled, and work will be resumed to-morrow on a very satisfactory basis. The new Bessemer works at Attercliffe are being rapidly completed, and will be amongst the finest in the Sheffield district. Mr. Job Richards, who has been for some time the manager of the Parkgate Works, was on Monday last presented with a very handsome testimonial from the workmen. Mr. Richards, we understand, is about to commence business on his own account, amid the wishes of his friends for his success.

The workmen of the Britannia Ironworks, Derby, invited Messrs. A. Handyside and Co., their employers, to a complimentary dinner, for the purpose of expressing their high appreciation of the uniform kindness and good feeling which the firm manifest towards them, and also their appreciation of the concession which had been made, without any solicitation on the part of the workmen, in granting the nine hours per day from the commencement of the present year. Nearly 200 of the workmen, and the whole of the members of the firm, sat down to an excellent dinner in the Athenaeum-room, provided by Mr. Taylor, of the Royal Hotel. The chair was taken, at the request of the workmen, by the senior foreman, Mr. J. Nicholson. The hope was expressed during the evening that the Britannia Works, already known for the excellence of its productions throughout the world, would, by the hearty co-operation of the workmen and their employers, attain a still higher position for the superiority of its work, and so reflect honour alike upon employers and employed, and thus it would be the best recommendation for a workman, if he left the honoured old town of Derby, that he had been employed at the Britannia Works.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Jan. 4.—Most of the men have returned to work, the principal holidays being over, and something like the activity which prevailed previous to Christmas is again to be noticed. Not, however, until the new year was fairly entered upon were operations resumed with regularity, so that a full week went by with comparatively little work done, and there was a considerable diminution in the quantity of iron cleared from the district. Transactions, also, have been few. Makers have large orders on their books that will afford ample employment for the next two months, and, as might be expected, they have little desire to book new orders just yet, especially as it is generally believed that higher prices will be obtainable in the course of a month or so. On the other hand, buyers evince considerable anxiety to give out contracts freely at the quotations now current. It is particularly satisfactory to look back upon the progress which has been made during the past year, and if things improve so much in the year now commenced the trade will have attained unusual prosperity. Prospects for such an issue are decidedly hopeful, and if peace continues there is no doubt that much advancement will yet be made. The consumption of finished iron will, it is expected, be even greater than has been the case during the last six months, and heavy supplies will be looked for from the works. Engagements will shortly be concluded with North American and Canadian buyers, and several continental customers are likely to take a large proportion of the make of the district. Rails, steel and iron bars and plates, will probably be the descriptions most sought for, as well on home as on foreign account. An appreciably increased trade is also looked forward to on home account. Tin plates still command a brisk enquiry, and with the exception of the interference of the Christmas holidays, the works have continued in full employ. This branch of trade has participated to a considerable extent in the prosperity of last year, and indications point to further improvement. Prices are advancing, owing to the increasing values of raw materials.

In the Steam Coal Trade the usual activity is again prevailing, the holiday season being over. The colliers have returned to work, and but for a new disturbing influence having cropped up, there would be every probability of a continued large supply of coals from the pits. It appears, however, that very considerable dissatisfaction has arisen among a large number of the steam coal colliers owing to the delay in commencing the arbitration, and the following letter has been sent to the employers by one of the leaders of the colliers:—"Gentlemen,—I kindly ask you, on behalf of the men, what is your intention in delaying the above case (the arbitration) so long without settling it? I can assure you that there is great dissatisfaction among the men, and I cannot blame them; and if a satisfactory reply will not be given in a few days the men shall take their own course, and as for the consequences you judge for yourselves. My humble opinion is that all this time is not required to settle the dispute, and if anything did turn up similar to this again (which I hope it will not), I can firmly state that you will not have such time again."

This shows clearly that a section of the men at least believe that the delay is intentional on the part of the employers, and that they have not been sincere in the desire to settle the question. It would be apparent to outsiders, at least, that if the colliery proprietors were really determined upon such a questionable course they would not only place themselves in direct opposition to public opinion, but at the same time incur the risk of a strike attended with

the bitterest feelings on the part of the men. The explanation given of the delay is, however, that Mr. Bidder, who represents the coalowners, has not quite prepared himself with all the necessary details of the case, and it is but natural that a little time should be asked for under the circumstances. There can be no doubt that the arbitration will be proceeded with, and that it will be completed in the prescribed six months' term, as there is a general desire that the basis of the scale of wages to be paid to the steam coal colliers should be agreed upon, in order to prevent any serious dissatisfaction in the future.

It is pleasing to find that in the House of Commons a better feeling prevails. The men held further meetings to discuss the replies of the employers to the application for an advance of 2d. per ton in the price of cutting. The replies of a large number of the colliery proprietors were favourable, and the rise asked for was granted, to commence from Jan. 1; and it is thought that those who have not consented are only delaying the advance for a little time owing to exceptional circumstances. At many of the pits the men are, therefore, now working on the advanced price, and in order to meet the increased cost of coal at the pits, an advance is being established in the price generally of steam coal.

The nine-hours movement continues to occupy very considerable attention throughout the district, and the leading establishments are, one after another, adopting the system. Among the companies who have complied with their employees' appeal are the Rhymney Railway Company, the Swansea Vale Railway Company, the Llanelly Railway and Dock Company, the locomotive department of the Great Western at Newport, the Patent Nut and Bolt Company, Gwmbriant, and several others have the matter under consideration. In the Aberdare Valley a general request has been made by the house colliers and other workers, and the reply of the masters has been, almost without exception, that they are prepared to adopt the nine hours, provided it shall become a general system.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Louise, from Bordeaux, with 325 tons of pitwood, for Polingdestro and Meslier; Lieut. Maury, from Carrizal, with 200 tons of bar copper, and 270 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Son, and 70 tons of bar copper, for Richardson and Co.; Kason, from Oporto, with 4½ tons of lead ore, and 85 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; Hilda, from America, with 200 tons of copper ore, for A. Bell; Carmelita, from Tocapilla, with 224 tons of copper ore, 401 tons of bar copper, and 122 tons of copper regulus, for Elford, Williams and Co.; Fanny Alice, from Bilbao, with 355 tons of iron ore, for the Dowlais Iron Company; Eagle, from Rouen, with 80 tons of copper refuse, and 10 tons of lead refuse, for Elford, Williams, and Co.

TIN-PLATE TRADE.—The quarterly meeting of the members of the trade was held at Newport, on Wednesday (Mr. Woodruffe, of the Machen Works, occupied the chair); there was a numerous attendance of manufacturers, and the buyers represented were Messrs. Nash and Co., Bollitho and Sons, Hendley, Naylor, Benson and Co., and Dickerson and Co. Although pig-iron and the other raw materials used have been largely enhanced in value, business was reported to be in a more satisfactory and hopeful position than for several years past. There has been a considerable increase in the demand, and there are no stocks held, and there is every probability that the year just entered upon will prove comparatively prosperous. American purchases, upon which the manufacture so largely depends, are fully equal to expectation. It was unanimously resolved, that owing to the greatly advanced prices of all raw materials used in the trade the price of best standard tin-plates be advanced to 30s. per box for I.C. at the shipping ports; it was further agreed that the price of ordinary coles should be fixed at 80s. per box for I.C. qualities in truck, or f.o.b. at the nearest shipping ports in Wales. Altogether, the meeting was the most cheerful held for a long time. After the transaction of business the members, as usual, dined together.

THE COAL TRADE.

Mr. J. R. Scott, the Registrar of the London Coal Market, has published the following statistics of imports and exports of coal into and from the port and district of London by sea, railway, and canal during the year 1871:—

By Sea.		By Railway and Canal.	
Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	2484	London & North-Western	885,758 18
Seaham	1387	Great Northern	1,940,551 0
Sunderland	1187	Midland	462,834 2
Middlesbrough	1187	Great Eastern	1,394,506 0
Hartlepool	185	South-Eastern	669,596 9
Scotch	98	London & South-Western	26,365 0
Welsh	57	London, Chatham & Dover	4,651 0
Yorkshire	364	London, T. & Southend	29 0
Small coal	17	South-Eastern	10,443 17
Cinders	80	Brighton and South Coast	6 11
Culm	1	Grand Junction Canal	6,615 0
Total	5688	Total	4,455,765 5
Imports during 1870	2,993,710	Imports during 1870	3,765,391 4

EXPORTS.
Export list, showing the distribution of coal imported into the port or district of London by sea, rail, and canal, and afterwards exported coastwise or to foreign parts, or sent beyond the limits of the London district, by rail or inland navigation in the year 1871:—
1.—Railway-borne coal passing in transit through district .. Tons 579,818
2.—Sea-borne coal exported to British possessions, or to foreign parts, or to the coast .. Tons 443,407
Ditto, sent beyond limits by railway .. 104,313
Ditto, by canal and inland navigation .. 35,380 = 553,000
3.—Railway-borne coal exported to British possessions, or to foreign parts, or to the coast .. 227,105
Ditto, by rail beyond district .. 551
Ditto, by canal and inland navigation .. 1,895 = 229,551
4.—Sea-borne coal brought into port and exported in same ships .. 8,695
Total quantity of coal conveyed beyond limits of coal duty districts during 1871 .. 1,401,064
Ditto, 1870 .. 1,179,430

The trade in coal to London during the past year has been active, and prices declined in the early summer months in consequence of the appreciable reduction in the cost of railway carriage causing the transmission of increased supplies. Since that time the great animation in the iron trade has led to an increased consumption, a demand for rolling-stock and other circumstances resulting in a comparative restriction of the imports into London, and an advance in price of all descriptions of coal, equal in the case of best qualities to 5s. per ton in excess of the summer quotations. There has again this year been a considerable extension in the through traffic in railway coal to country districts south of the Thames by reason of the increased facilities and extension of railway transit, and at the same time the exportation of coal beyond the port of London has also experienced a great augmentation.

THE SCOTCH PIG-IRON TRADE IN 1871.

Through our Scotch Correspondent we were enabled last week to lay before our readers the authoritative statement of the "Production, Consumption, Exports, and Stocks of Pig-Iron in Scotland," published by a Committee of the Glasgow Association of Iron Merchants and Brokers. We have since received the Annual Circular of the leading firms in the trade,* and from these, as well as from private information gleaned on the spot, we have pleasure in adding to the statistics then given the following elucidatory statements.

THE COURSE OF PRICES.—The year, like several of its predecessors, opened with low prices and a depressed market, but the opening price of 51s. for warrants had, under the influence of the capitulation of Paris, crept up to 52s. 6d. by the end of February; and this price further improved as the terms between France and Germany became more pronounced. The distrust in political affairs still continuing, coupled with heavy and increasing stocks, investors were scared from entering the market; but under the influence of legitimate demand, and the assuring prospects of a permanent peace being established on the Continent, prices had gone up in April to 54s. 6d. From this date rapid inroads were being made upon the stocks, and prices gradually advanced, till in August 63s. 6d. was touched. From this figure a retrograde movement, with various fluctuations in warrants, set in, caused by the operations of speculators, at one time fostered by the prospect of dearer money and the marked unbelief cherished in the Middlesbrough district as to a higher range of prices, until 60s. was reached early in December. Despite these fluctuations the market was upheld by the upward course of all makers' iron and a continuous demand. It was also known that there was a scarcity of the raw material everywhere prevalent, and which was specially evinced in Middlesbrough by a sudden elevation of prices, causing a speedy bound here, when warrants realised as high as 70s. 6d. about the middle of November. Since then 68s. was reached through realisations by holders; but the growing feeling of confidence in the future has again produced a desire to invest, and we close with warrants from 21s. 6d. to 25s., and bar-iron about 50s. a ton higher than the minimum of the previous January.

PRODUCTION.—The production of the 127 furnaces which were in blast during the past year amounted to 1,160,000 tons pig-iron, being a decrease of 46,000 tons. This is the greatest decrease in the stock since the year 1853, when the price fluctuated between 52s. and 82s., and for four years afterwards it was maintained at an average of 73s. per ton. A few more furnaces may be blown in here, and per-

haps nine or ten at Middlesbrough, representing an increase of 150,000 to 200,000 tons in the annual make; but this is not much on the aggregate of about 6,000,000 tons per annum made in all our iron districts. There has been a great amount of attention bestowed on the adaptation of patents for economising fuel and cheapening of costs generally, but the self-coking system, as invented by Mr. William Ferrie, of the Monkland Works, and perseveringly applied there, is the only method which has as yet proved successful in the main points. There is likely to be a development of this improvement, as well as an application of some other original ideas, in process of maturing, or partly experimented on. It is now, however, quite plain that, even if the cost of production is sensibly reduced, and a much larger quantity per furnace attained, the district has reached almost its maximum output, at least so long as no further important discoveries of minerals take place, or the miners work so antagonistically, as they are in the habit of doing. The production of malleable iron amounted to 200,130 tons, against 199,350 tons in 1870.

CONSUMPTION.—The consumption of pig-iron by melters during the year was—Foundries, 275,000 tons; malleable works, 190,000 tons: equal to 465,000 tons, against 506,000 tons in 1870, showing a decrease of 41,000 tons. These figures taken by themselves would give a most anomalous aspect to the facts, as it is known that the melters have been busy beyond precedent during the year, and the consumption of raw iron would undoubtedly have exceeded that of any former period had it not been for the strikes of the puddlers and colliers during the year, which greatly lessened consumption, and may prove injurious to the trade during the year in which we have just entered. The makers of finished iron are filled with orders, and are only able to book for postponed delivery; but foundry iron of the larger descriptions has been disappointing, and some of the railway-chair works are quite closed. Light miscellaneous castings, on the other hand, are in good demand, also gas and water pipes and hollow ware, and, of course, heavy marine castings. The engineering establishments have been kept uniformly busy, and there was an unprecedented demand for sugar-making machinery from all parts of the world. On the whole, we may say the trade is very busy, the only drawbacks being the scarcity of skilled workmen and the "quirkish" state of the labour question. The prices of bars were as low as 7½ ds., less 5 per cent., and ship-plates 8½ ds., less 5 per cent.; but they now stand at 10½ ds. and 12½ ds. respectively, with a demand exceeding the productive power of the works, although appliances for turning out a greater amount of work within a specified time are on the increase.

EXPORTS.—The exports of the year (foreign, coastwise, and rail) were 870,000 tons, against 655,000 tons in the previous year, being an increase of 215,000 tons. This is one of the most hopeful and striking features of the trade; and, while we have had a very good demand from almost every quarter of the globe, America and Germany have, as usual, been our best customers. To the former we are indebted for a run upon the best brands of No. 1; but Germany and the Northern Ports have also taken larger quantities than usual—evidently showing the resumption of home trade in these countries after the recent devastating war. The continent of Europe has taken more No. 3 than heretofore; this must arise from a new application of that number, or from a scarcity of scrap metal abroad. Of the total unprecedented exports—which exceed those of 1865 by 130,000 tons, the maximum hitherto attained—there have been shipped coastwise 303,494 tons, against 230,984 tons in 1870; foreign, 512,479, against 388,842. Of which France has taken 31,343 tons, against 40,600 tons in 1870; Germany and Holland (including Austria), 202,660, against 168,600; Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, 36,947, against 32,700; Russia, 25,623, against 19,900; Spain and Portugal, 9265, against 7800; Italy, 16,982, against 14,400; United States, 151,417, against 97,200; British America, 58,848, against 31,100; East Indies, China, Australia, South America, &c., 6644 against 8860 tons.

STOCKS AND STORING.—The returns of stock this year are unusually complete—that of Carron being furnished—and amount to 490,000 tons, against 665,000 tons in the previous year. This leaves a reserve of 372,725 tons in public stores, and 117,275 tons in makers' hands—the only available reserve existing either in this country or in Europe or America.

Storing has not been much resorted to during the year—1444 tons having been lodged, whilst 39,424 tons were taken out. As the quality of what remains in store is almost entirely composed of g.m.b.—all special lots of No. 1 having been delivered—makers are free to fix their quotations as they please, and there is, therefore, great probability that No. 1 pigs will have to be purchased at a very high figure.

SHIPBUILDING.—We have to report an eminently prosperous year for this staple industry of the Clyde, and although vessels have increased in value about 20 per cent. the year closes with 193 vessels of large tonnage on the stocks, which will absorb about 190,000 tons of manufactured iron in their construction. During the year there were launched 233 iron vessels, of 211,850 tons; still building, 193 vessels, of 307,900 tons—showing that the Clyde shipbuilders are in the midst of a prolonged prosperity.

In closing our remarks on the Scotch Pig-Iron-Trade of 1871, we have to congratulate our friends in the North on the happy termination of a year which opened amid gloom and despondency, but which has been productive of such profitable results. Time has thrown his flowing mantle over districts which war had ravaged, and if only "the hoarse dull drum" would sleep, "man would be happy yet," industry would yield its "peaceable fruits," and hostile nations become brothers once again. Everywhere there are traces of a linking together of people, and in endeavouring to supply the world with the active agents of an improved commerce, and with superior domestic and manufacturing appliances, they are surely aiding advancing civilisation and the comity and brotherhood of nations. The new year opens upon them most auspiciously, and to this cheerful opening we add the compliments of this merry season.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS—ANNUAL REVIEW.

The Board of Trade Returns show that in the year 1870 the total exports of merchandise amounted in value to 244,080,577½, to which if we add the exports of bullion and coin, 18,919,690½, we have a total of exports, 263,000,267½. The imports of merchandise in 1870 amounted to 303,257,493½, to which add imports of bullion and coin, 29,455,664½, and we have a total of imports, 332,713,157½, giving an excess of imports over exports of 69,712,890½. In the eleven months of 1871 we have had exports of merchandise 202,353,778½, to which if we add the exports of bullion and coin, 30,690,312½, we have a total of 233,044,090½. The imports of merchandise were 301,613,633½, to which add the imports of bullion and coin, 35,483,389½, we have a total of 337,097,022½, giving an excess of imports over exports of 104,052,932½, being in the 11 months of 1871 an excess of 4,383,862½ over the imports of the whole of 1870.

The facts and figures which affect the chemical, mineral, and metal trades show that in the corresponding 11 months of 1870 the exports of chemicals amounted to 2,449,970½; in 1871, to 3,021,894½, showing an increase of 571,924½. Of minerals (including coal, coke, and other fuels and salt) the exports amounted to 5,510,295½; in 1871, to 6,170,290½, showing an increase of 659,995½. The exports of iron and steel in 1870 were 23,340,844½; in 1871, 24,192,769½, showing an increase of 1,851,925½; of copper in 1870, 2,616,141½; in 1871, 2,711,335½, showing an increase of 95,194½; of tin in 1870, 694,217½; in 1871, 699,519½, showing an increase of 5,302½. The exports of lead in 1870 amounted to 887,474½; in 1871, to 902,731½, showing a decrease of 15,243½; of spelter, or zinc, in 1870, 18,147½; in 1871, 105,840½, showing a decrease of 24,691½. The total exports of chemicals, minerals, and metals (as above) for the 11 months amounted in 1870 to 34,529,402½; in 1871, to 37,703,720½; and subtracting 110,022½ for decrease in lead and spelter, there is left an increase of 3,064,316½. The exports of chemicals, minerals, and metals (as above) in the whole of the year 1870 amounted to 36,831,544½; and in the 11 months of 1871 to 37,703,720½, showing an excess of exports in the 11 months of 1871 of 872,176½ over the whole of the year 1870. It is fair to introduce the exports of hardware and cutlery, which in the 11 months of 1870 amounted to 3,502,832½; in 1871, to 3,650,088½, showing an increase of 147,256½; and machinery and millwork, which in 1870 amounted to 3,094,091½; in 1871, to 3,524,981½, showing an increase of 430,890½. The grand total thus amounts to 41,125,071½ in the 11 months of 1870, and to 44,880,738½ in 1871—showing the satisfactory increase of 3,754,767½.

In the chemical trade there has been a gradual advance of prices throughout the year. Manufacturers for the most part have been free of stocks, and are, to a considerable extent, engaged forward. Home consumption was

never so large, nor were the exports more satisfactory. In the 11 months of 1871 the exports of alkali were 190,000 tons, value 1,888,376½, as against 175,817 tons, value 1,356,729½, in the corresponding period of 1870. The trade with the United States, Russia, Prussia, Belgium, and Holland was on an increased scale. Soda.—Satisfactory progress has to be recorded in all branches. Castile soda commenced the year at 12s. for white, 60 per cent., and 12s. 10s. for cream, which may be taken as standards until July, when there was an advance to 14s. for the former and 15s. 10s. for the latter. Prices continued to rise, and closed finally at 14s. 10s. for white and 15s. for cream, with small stocks. Soda ash was quiet during the first quarter, but when the spring trade commenced the value rose from 7s. 10s. to 8s. for 45 per cent., and closed firm at 9s. 15s. Crystals had a marked advance; beginning at about 4s., they rose to 5s. 15s. in May, and steadily remained so until July; afterwards they declined 10s., but gradually advanced, and closed at 4s. 15s. Bi-carbonate of soda opened at 10s. and closed at 14s. 10s. demand for export being large. Salt cake began the year quietly at 3s., but owing to the unusual demand for alkalies the price has reached 4s., with little offering. Nitrate of soda exhibited considerable steadiness; the consumption and imports have kept equal pace. From 15s. 5s. the agricultural demand raised it to 16s. 5s.; it fell to 15s., its lowest point, end of June; it rose to 16s. 5s. in October, at which price after slight fluctuations it closed. Imports of nitrate of soda in the 11 months of 1871, 65,751 tons, value 1,022,610½, against 47,478 tons, value 741,445½, in same period of 1870.

POTASH.—Muriate of potash fluctuated during the year. In the first quarter owing to the war, supplies were small, and price ruled at 10s. During the next six months values fell and ranged about 9s. f.o.b.—Hamburg: In October, owing to increased cost of raw material, price advanced to 10s., and closed at 10s. 15s. f.o.b. Supplies from France were limited, and price there also was high. Future prices will depend mainly on raw material, the demand apparently exceeding the supply. Prussiate of potash rose gradually from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 10d. Makers found great difficulty in keeping pace with the demand. Red prussiate rose from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 2d., bi-chromate of potash, owing to the joint action of the principal makers and an extra demand, advanced from 5d. to its closing price of 10d.

ALUM. In the first few months was quiet; but the increased cost of labour and material, with an unusual brisk demand, enhanced the value from 6s. 5s. to 7s. for loose lumps at the works.

BLEACHING POWDER.—No article of the trade, with the exception of ammonia, produced so much excitement as bleaching powder. Its price in January, 1870, was 7s. 10s. In January, 1871, it was 9s. 10s.; in May it touched 15s.; in June it receded to 12s. 10s.; in October it rose to 13s. 6d., at which price it closed, with an upward tendency. Advance chiefly attributable to the unusually great demand for home and foreign consumption in the paper trade.

AMMONIA. sulphate opened at 17s., and gradually rose, closing at 22s. for white and grey. The cause of this advance was largely due to the continental demand for beetroot cultivation. Carbonate, in sympathy with sulphate, advanced from 5½d. to 7d.

IRON AND COPPER SALTS.—Green copperas remained almost stationary at 5s. 6s., but the price of copper opened at 24s., and with slight variations remained so till the middle of December, when in consequence of the enhanced value of copper, the price rose to 38s., which quickly subsided, and closed at 32s. to 33s.

ACIDS.—In most of the acids advances have to be recorded. Tartaric, from 1s. 3½d., rose to 1s. 7d., owing to the gradual stiffening in price of the crude material, and closed firm. Oxalic, from 8s., rose to 1s. 1d.; the demand for home and export was very great, Carbolic met with good enquiry, both for colour-making and disinfecting purposes, and rose from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. Sulphuric acid has also advanced in proportion with the increased cost of pyrites, and Muriatic acid, owing to the high price of bleaching powder, has not been obtainable at former rates.

BENZOLE. quiet at the commencement of the year, became animated in the second half, and 30 per cent. advanced from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d., with corresponding prices for higher strengths. The continental demand was good, but the high prices in many cases asked by manufacturers tended to check business.

PITCH was very dull all the year, the demand for export being limited, and the rate for asphaltum affecting the consumption at home.

The Mineral trade has never before been in so flourishing a condition, both as regards quantity of minerals raised and remunerative prices. The output of coal estimated at 112,000,000 of tons, although enormous, has been short of the demand, and prices have consequently risen. Iron ores of every description have been in great request at increased rates; and in the time districts limestone also has been favourably affected. During the year the quality of iron ores has received more attention than formerly, and the consequence has been a general rush to find out new sources of supply in England, Scotland, Ireland, Spain, and elsewhere. Hematite ores from 18s. rose to 20s., beginning of May, to 25s. middle of September, and continued till close of year. Some Furnaces were touched 35s. end of December. Oolitic iron ores ruled about 7s. 6d. throughout the year. Manganese ores of 70 to 80 per cent. advanced from 4s. to 4s. 10s. beginning of May; to 5s. 12s. 6d. middle of November; to 6s. middle of December, at which they closed. In mineral phosphates of lime there has been a good average trade, the lower per centages, however, being less regarded than heretofore. Estramadrus rose from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. Carolina phosphates have received more attention from manure manufacturers, at steady prices. Copper, tin, and zinc ores rose proportionately with the prices of the metals. Pyrites were in good demand during the year, contract prices being generally 7d. to 8d. per unit for cupreous; but some importers have been holding out for higher prices. The imports of pyrites have largely increased. In the first 11 months of 1871 they amounted to 416,007 tons, as against 378,608 tons in 1870, and 221,130 tons in 1869. The increase is owing to the unexpected sale of the alkali trade.—Manchester, Jan. 4. J. BEGER SPENCER AND CO.

ISSUE OF 4000 SHARES OF £5 EACH IN THE CENTRAL VAN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Limited Liabilities Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £50,000, in 10,000 Shares of £5 each.

Of which 5000 are appropriated as hereinafter mentioned.

Payments:—£1 per share on application, £1 on allotment, £1 on 1st February, £1 on 1st April, and £1 on the 1st May, 1872.

The whole amount may be paid up, and share warrants "to bearer" can be issued at the option of the applicant.

The vendors have agreed to pay all expenses up to the date of allotment. If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS E. BINGLEY, Esq., Director of the Clifton Silver Mining Company.

E. H. BRAMAH, Esq., Director of the San Pedro (Brazil) Gas Company (Limited).

EDWIN CROSLY, Esq. (Crosley Brothers), 21, Cornhill, E.C.

J. F. VESSEY, Esq., Esq., 11, Chester-square, S.W.

G. G. MAYLAND, Esq., Chairman of the South African Silver and Copper Mining Company.

Major WILLIAM S. SMART, R.E., Chigwell, Director of the Bombay Gas Company.

BANKERS—THE METROPOLITAN BANK (LIMITED), Cornhill, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. WESTALL AND ROBERTS, 7, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. JOHNSTONE, COOPER, WINTLE, AND EVANS, Moorgate Chambers, Moorgate-street, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. BOHUN HOGARTH.

OFFICES,—32, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working two valuable mineral properties extending over an area of about 60 acres, advantageously situated within 200 yards of the Garth Road Railway Station, in the parish of Llandidno, Montgomeryshire, and adjoining the celebrated Van and East Van Mines.

The close proximity of the Central Van to the above well-known mines is a most important feature, as the same productive lodes evidently permeate all three properties. Capt. Franks Evans, whose practical knowledge of the Van and all its surroundings cannot be questioned, states in his report that "The Van lode dips into the Central Van west," and "It is believed there are also other lodes, which, if properly searched for would give great additional value to it." Capt. Roach also states that "In the other part of Llandidno and the common lands lately obtained, I believe parallel lode or lodes will be found." And Mr. Henry Dennis on this point writes—"There are other important lead ore veins running through the property, south of and parallel with the Van Mine vein, which can be quickly and cheaply cut into."

A shaft is being sunk in the Central Van at a distance of about 90 fathoms from the shaft of the Van Mine, and between these two points a great portion of the Van lodes have been raised, enabling the company to realise by the sale of lead ore, during the last two and a half years, the large sum of £70,775, and "from the statements of two of the leading practical authorities of the day, who inspected the Van Mine a short time ago, it appears that the present reserves (that is, lead actually discovered) represents a value of £2,000,000 sterling."

From the Central Van shaft fine specimens of ore have already been cut, and these, taken in connection with recent drillings in the Van workings, indicate that the Central Van contains immense deposits of lead ore. In his report, dated 21st November, 1871, Capt. Evans states that "The Van lode, and ore ground ranges from 30 feet to 60 feet wide, the average value being about £40 per cubic fathom," and he adds, "You will have this lode in sinking your present shaft. The measures through which you are sinking dip from the Van, and the stuff now sending out of the shaft carries precisely the same features as the ore stuff in Van." Mr. Dennis states in his report, dated December 3rd, 1871, "The outcrop of the Van Mine vein traverses near to the northern boundary of your property for a considerable distance (nearly ¼ mile), and as the underlie of it is to the south, it will in depth pass into your property for the whole of the distance, and the undulation of the surface particularly favours this."

An article in the "Mining Journal" of September 2, 1871, on the "Van Mine and its Prospects," concludes thus:—"There is certainly every ground for the statement that the Van is a mighty problem, and that no minor of intelligence who has watched the development of the great lode, from adit downwards, can fail to see that as yet a few scratches only have been made upon the outer rim or crust, the mere outcrop of the immense body of ore which the shaft will disclose at 120 fathoms deep." Van shares are quoted at £45 to £50 per £4 s. share. The directors recommend a careful perusal of Captain Evans' report, of the reports of Captain James Roach and of Mr. Henry Dennis (the latter being well known in the mining world, and connected in the engineering management of some of the best lead mines in Wales, and the Snaillbach in Shropshire), and also of the extract from the report of Capt. John Trevelthan. These reports will be found to justify the directors in anticipating for this company a great success. They believe it to be an enterprise of unusual promise, and that, as an investment, it will yield very large dividends to the shareholders.

Very impressed with this conviction, the directors intend to proceed with all possible vigour, bringing to bear in their operations such improved machinery and scientific appliances as will most effectually secure a rapid and economical development of the property.

An agreement has been entered into, under which the leases of these properties

* We have received (with thanks) the Circulars of the following eminent iron merchants—Messrs. Colvile, Thornburn, Watson and Co., Herts (French), Swan Brothers, Jack, Robinsons and Majorbanks (French, German, and English), &c.

for a term of 21 years, are to be acquired in consideration of an allotment of 1000 fully paid-up shares, and a payment of £10,000. The agreement dated the 17th day of November, 1871, is made between John Walter Davies, George Caplan, and George Underwood, of the one part, and John Adams, on behalf of the company, of the other part. Since this agreement was made one of the vendors has applied for 400 additional shares instead of cash, thus reducing the amount to be paid in cash from £10,000 to £8000.

The above agreement, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and the original reports may be seen at the offices of the solicitors, Messrs. Westall and Roberts, 7, Leadenhall-street, London.

Applications for shares to be made in the accompanying form, and forwarded, together with the deposit of £1 per share, to the bankers of the company, The Metropolitan Bank, 75, Cornhill, E.C. The prospectus is issued with a copy of Memorandum of Association attached.

London, 21st January, 1872.

Copy of Letter from Captain F. EVANS to Mr. DAVIES.

Dingle, 2d August, 1871.—DEAR SIR: I saw a splendid course of lead ore in the bottom of the 15cst in Van yesterday, and dipping about 3 feet in 6 feet towards your field. There is scarcely a doubt now but what this will become the richest portion of the whole mountain.

F. EVANS.

Report of Captain FRANK EVANS.

Dingle, Newtown, Monmouthshire, November 24th, 1871.—DEAR SIR: I cheerfully comply with your request, and take great pleasure in submitting to you the following report:—Central Van, as its name implies, immediately adjoins the Van Mine to its central position, and contiguous to the large bodies of ore which exist to such an enormous extent in that property. The Van lode dips into the Central Van set, and it is believed there are also other lodes, which if properly searched for would give great additional value to it, as the strata generally are favourable for the production of large deposits of ore. I may state that having introduced the parties who purchased the Van, and in fact being one of the purchasers myself, I have had every means of examining that property, with all its surroundings in detail. I have seen it opened horizontally and in depth, and studied its peculiar features as shown in connection with the immense deposits of lead ore and the mine generally. I have also carefully surveyed the Central Van property, and in contrasting one with the other, taking into account the close connection of your land with the ore ground in the Van, have satisfied the convictions of my own mind that yours is a very valuable property. It cannot be too plainly stated that the Van lode and ore ground referred to ranges from 50 feet to 60 feet wide, and that it is usually productive of lead ore throughout, the average value being about £40 per cubic fathom; and you will have this lode in sinking your present shaft. The shaft is a good one; the measures through which you are sinking dip from the Van, and the stuff now sending out of this shaft carries precisely the same features as the ore stuff in Van, being charged with spar and lead. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose, and I don't hesitate to state it as my opinion, that this lode when sunk into will be found under similar conditions in the Central Van as described above with regard to the Van. Anyone, therefore, possessing the least knowledge of its immense wealth can easily conceive the great value that attaches itself to your property. Under these circumstances, it cannot be too highly recommended. Any further information required I shall feel great pleasure in giving.

F. EVANS.

Report of Captain JAMES ROACH.

Llanidloes, Nov. 27th, 1871.—I beg to hand you the following report on this property:—The engine-shaft in Cae Cam field is 7½ fms. deep, and is being carried down 10 ft. by 6½ ft. (within), which is sufficiently capacious for all purposes, and to sink to a great depth. The strata already sunk through have been strongly impregnated with lead ore, and the Van lode, which is a dropper, which and south, has dipped into the shaft; this consists of carbonate of lime principally, carrying strong cubes of lead ore, copper, &c.; all these are indications of the lode being found rich when it shall be intersected by the shaft. The ground is moderately easy for sinking, therefore the shaft could be run down fast by a full party of men. I should advocate its being let to sink on contract in future. I cannot say the exact distance this shaft will have to be sunk to intersect the lode, that will entirely depend on the underlie of the lode under the 45 fm. level in Van Mine. I have carefully dialed the Van lode, east of Van engine-shaft, and half of Mr. J. W. Davies, and furnished him with a plan of same which I believe to be accurate, therefore you will have no difficulty in ascertaining therefrom the relative position of Central Van to Van Mine.

The other part of Llwynilly, together with the common lands you have lately obtained, form a considerable area, and I believe parallel lode or lodes will be found therein. Therefore, I should advise this ground being developed from south side of the property by a cross-cut, commencing from near its base. Here you would soon get great heights, and in the level, 300 feet or upwards. This work could be done quickly and at little expense, inasmuch as the ground is fit for excavating and self supporting; therefore, but little, if any, timber would be required, and the chances are, that discoveries of ore of great importance would be met with. The Van lode at certain points would also be reached from this direction, and the stratum throughout, light blue slate, is highly congenial to the production of lead ore. The property is contiguous to railway station, and otherwise admirably adapted for facilitating mining operations.

JAMES ROACH.

*Copy of Captain ROACH'S letter accompanying plan here referred to.

Llanidloes, 28th July, 1871.—DEAR SIR: In making plan of your property adjoining Van Mine, and which I believe you will find accurate, you will observe I have laid down two lines showing different dips of the Van lode, one denoting the least angle or declination of lode in the mine, and the other the greatest. It is evident that the lode opposite your grant underlies faster than it goes in the western part of the property; consequently it is so much more in favour of your intersecting it by sinking. The levels driving east in bottom of Van are in excellent courses of ore, and present every indication of continuing so. And East Van lying immediately east of your property on Van lode, although not yet wrought to any great depth, is highly in favour with the mining community. This lode into consideration with the rich lodes driving east of Van, there is every probability of the property on your ground being found very valuable.

JAMES ROACH, M.E.

I very carefully dialed the eastern levels in the latter. (The plan may be inspected at the office of the company.)

Report of Mr. HENRY DENNIS.

Hafod-y-Drech, Ruabon, December 2d, 1871.—DEAR SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have inspected this property, and now beg to forward you my report.

The engine shaft you are sinking will (from the best calculation I can make) pass through the Van Mine vein from 80 to 100 fathoms deep.

The new shaft in the Van Mine now sinking (called Seaham engine-shaft) is about 90 fathoms only to the west of yours, and the levels eastward from Seaham shaft towards you are in a very rich vein of lead ore, 2½ ft. wide, and with a tone of lead ore per cubic fathom, which for the full width would yield 17 tons per fathom of fathom in height, and be worth more than £200.

The outcrop of the Van Mine vein traverses near to the northern boundary of your property for a considerable distance (nearly a quarter of a mile), and is the underlie of it is to the south it will in depth pass into your property for the whole of this distance, and the undulation of the surface particularly favours this.

There are other important lead ore veins running through the property, south and parallel with the Van Mine vein, which can be quickly and cheaply cut into, and at a great depth below the surface, by an adit level cross-cut from the field under Llwynilly's farm-house, situated about 90 fathoms to the east of the Van Mine dressing-floors.

I consider you have a very valuable property, it is situated in one of the most important and valuable mining districts at present known, is bounded on the north, south, and west by the Van Mine, and on the east by the East Van Mine; possessing also great natural advantages for mining operations on a large scale, and indeed it is rarely a mine is started under such favourable circumstances.

HENRY DENNIS.

*Mr. Dennis is well known in the mining world, and is connected in the engineering management of some of the best lead mines in Wales, and the Shale-bank, in Shropshire.

From Captain JOHN TREVEETHAN.

Powell United Mines, December 26th, 1871.—GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter, I beg to state that I am perfectly acquainted with the district of the Van, being being called officially to inspect and report, and I do venture to state as my belief that the ore is of the best quality, and the district as a whole being ranked in the celebrated Van Mine. . . . You have in the Central Van unquestionably, the Van lode; and the Van engine-shaft is within (say) 60 fathoms of the boundary dividing your ground from that of the Van. . . . I have every confidence in saying you have been most fortunate, and your success eventually is equally certain.

JOHN TREVEETHAN.

To the Directors of the Central Van Lead Mining Company.

GLAMORGANSHIRE. SALE OF IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND AND MINERAL PROPERTY.

Situate between the TOP of the LITTLE OGMORRE and RHONDDA VALLEYS, near DINAS, in the parish of YSTRADYFODWIG.

MESSRS. GOODE AND OWEN have been instructed to submit FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff, on Thursday, 25th of January, 1872, at Two for Three o'clock precisely, subject to such conditions as will be then and there read, THREE UNDIVIDED FOURTH PARTS or SHARES in fee simple of and in the MOUNTAIN, known by the name of FORCH NEST, otherwise FORCH WEST, with the well-known valuable BITUMINOUS and STEAM COAL SEAMS and other MINERALS lying underneath the same, situate in the parish of YSTRADYFODWIG, in the county of GLAMORGAN, containing by admeasurement 208 A. 3 R. and 23 P., or thereabouts.

The attention of capitalists is directed to the sale of this property, being considered one of the finest undeveloped mineral properties in Glamorganshire. For further particulars, apply to Mr. WILLIAM COZENS, Solicitor, Haverfordwest; Mr. HERBERT KIRKHOUSE, Mineral Engineer, Bwlfa, near Aberdare; Messrs. GOODE AND OWEN, Land Agents and Surveyors, Haverfordwest; and to Mr. WILLIAM DAVIES, Solicitor, Haverfordwest.

MANGANESE, CALAMINE, BLENDE, AND IRON ORE FOR SALE.

SEVERAL EXCELLENT MINING PROPERTIES FOR DISPOSAL, offering favourable opportunities for investment to small and moderate capitalists. Address, WOODS and Co., Mining and Mineral Agents, 7 and 8, Muelle, Santander, Spain.

FOR SALE, a VALUABLE LEAD MINE in NORTH WALES, worked by water power, without steam, with the PLANT and MACHINERY thereon; requires a working capital of about £6000 to develop it. The greater portion of the purchase money will be taken in shares in a new company. The Mine in its present undeveloped state has produced, and will still produce, 20 to 30 tons of lead per month, which, with a judicious outlay, may be largely increased.

Apply to Messrs. WALKER and SMITH, Solicitors, Chester.

HEMATITE ORE PROPERTY FOR SALE, situate in the FOREST OF DEAN, about 250 acres in extent, and contains ore most suitable for the Bessemer process. Analysis gives 62 per cent. of metallic iron. Facilities for working and sending to market are excellent. Situation suitable for erecting furnaces.

For further information, apply to "Hematite," Post Office, Bristol.

TO IRONMASTERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF BESSEMER AND OTHER STEELS.

FOR SALE, a MINE OF MAGNETIC IRON ORE, yielding from 60 to 65 per cent. of superior cast-iron in the blast-furnace.

The property consists of a superficial area of 150,000 square metres, is held by Royal title in perpetuity at a nominal rental of about £8, and free of other dues; is capable of producing very large quantities of the above ore, which is free from sulphur and phosphorus, the gangue consisting of quartz and greenstone. Is situated about three miles from the Mediterranean Coast, and about 15 miles from Gibraltar Bay. No objection to defray cost of inspection by a competent person with a bona fide purchaser.

Address, "Box 5," Swansea.

CORNWALL.

VALUABLE SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY.

FOR SALE, a VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY in CORNWALL, the vicinity of the celebrated Delabole Quarry, well placed, with easy access to a shipping port. The quarry has been opened, and a considerable sum expended upon it in bringing it into its present state of development, and the workings have exposed thick beds of the best Cornish slate and slab.

The quarry is held on lease for an unexpired term of 27 years, at the exceedingly low ground rent of £70 per annum.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. TOMPKIN, PICKERING, STYAN, and NEILSON, 4, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Solicitors.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.

TO BE SOLD, PART OR ENTIRE (former preferred) of a COLLIERY ROYALTY, of about 170 acres, in NORTH WALES. The pit is sunk 40 yards deep to the seam, containing the best description of Cannel. There are six other seams of good coal (the first being King coal, only 14 yards under it) known to be beneath this seam. Its situation being half a mile from a railway station, and also admirably adapted for land sale, close to excellent roads, the working expenses, royalty, rent, and outlay small for a probable get in a few weeks of 400 tons daily at an almost fabulous profit, render the present undertaking one well worthy the immediate attention of capitalists, coal dealers, gas manufacturers, or colliery proprietors.

Address, "Q. E. D.," care of Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, MINING ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS. AT THE PENNANT MINE, NEAR ST. ASAPH.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY (in order to wind-up the affairs of the Mine), a very valuable 30 inch single-acting condensing PUMPING ENGINE (upon the Cornish principle), with equal beam, working 8 ft. stroke, with first length of main rod attached to the beam, all in first-class condition, made by the Rhymney Foundry Company; also TUBULAR BOILER, with single tube, 12 ft. long by 6 ft. diameter, with all the necessary fittings, and sundry feet of steam piping, all in good working condition; together with capstan and shears, with iron pulleys and capstan chain.

N.B.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. CHURTON and ELPHICK, Auctioneers, Chester, and Whitechurch, Shropshire.

CAPITAL PLANT AND COLLIERY STOCK.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, ONE CONDENSING BEAM WINDING ENGINE, 32 in. cylinder, 6 ft. stroke, with winding apparatus and break, two cylindrical BOILERS, 30 ft. and 28 ft. long, and 7 ft. diameter, each one with tubes and other necessary fittings, all in complete order, and of the best workmanship, with castings and oak sillings.

ONE HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, 13 in. cylinder, 2 ft. 6 in. stroke, with winding apparatus and break, one cylindrical BOILER, 23 ft. 6 in. long, with castings and oak sillings.

ONE PAIR OF HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, 7½ in. cylinders, fixed upon boiler, with wrought-iron shafts, two cast-iron drums, 3 ft. diameter, and multitubular BOILER, 10 ft. long (made to fix upon wood framing for underground hauling).

ONE DRUM, 5 ft. diameter, and crown wheel 8 ft. 2 in. diameter, fixed upon hammered iron shaft 10 ft. long 7 in. square, with carriages and brasses complete.

TWELVE TONS of large T RAILS, 60 lb. per yard.

GOOD SECOND HAND HEMP FLAT ROPE, 280 yards long.

TEN CAST-IRON PLATES AND TURN-OUTS.

LET large wrought-iron SLACK and COAL or IRONSTONE WAGONS, fitted with breaks (L and N-W. Railway gauge).

For further particulars, apply to—

S. AND J. BAILEY, MINING ENGINEERS, THE FLECK, WALSALL.

REDBROOK TIN WORKS.

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, the REDBROOK TIN WORKS. These eligible premises are advantageously situated on the RIVER WYE, about two miles below Monmouth, adjacent to the Forest of Dean, and surrounded by extensive woods, affording an ample supply of charcoal. They consist of ROLLING MILLS, FURNACES, FORGE, and other WORKS and MACHINERY adapted to the manufacture of TIN PLATES on an extensive scale, with an excellent dwelling house, garden, and offices, 20 cottages, and several closes of land, containing altogether about THIRTY ACRES.

These premises may be easily converted into sheet iron or wire works.

The authorised line of the Monmouth, Coleford, and Usk Railway will pass near to these works, and afford easy communication with both mineral districts.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. DAVIS and JUSTICE, Solicitors, Newport, Monmouthshire; and Mr. MEDHURST, at the Works, will show the premises.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES of LAND, suitable for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, advantageously situated on the south bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-on-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water.

Apply to Mr. T. S. DRUMWELL, King-street, Quay-side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FOR SALE.—THE UNMENTIONED ENGINES:—

ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.

ONE 24 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with or without BOILER, wrought iron fly-wheel shaft, and 10 ton fly-wheel.

ONE 12 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with ONE 6 ton BOILER.

A 30 in. double-acting ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, and 12 ton BOILER.

THREE Cornish BOILERS, from 10 to 12 tons each, in excellent condition.

Also, several Cornish CRUSHERS, of various sizes.

A 60 feet WATER WHEEL, with hammered iron round shaft, cast-iron sockets, rings, &c.

For further information, apply to—

W. MATHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK.

Tavistock, Feb. 3, 1871.

FOR SALE, a high-class 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; also, a 16-horse power, with or without reversing gear.

FOR SALE, cheap, several first-class second-hand PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 3 to 14 horse power, in excellent order.

PIT WINDING GEAR made at a short notice suitable for portable engines.

FOR SALE, a first-class MORTAR MILL.

Apply to—

BARROWS and STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

FOR SALE, separately, at reduced prices, the VALUABLE TOOLS and OTHER APPLIANCES used at New Dock Works, Leeds, in the manufacture of railway plant, wagon and carriage building, general engineering, &c. &c.

For prices and particulars, apply to Mr. JAMES POWELL, Consulting Engineer and Valuer of Engineering Plant, &c., 20, Basinghall-street, Leeds.

WALES.

THE WEST FLORIDA SILVER, LEAD, AND BLENDE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital, £20,000, in 2000 shares of £10 each.

A deposit of £2 to be made on application, and £2 on allotment. Remainder (if required) to be paid at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq., United University Club (Director of the Swansea Smelting and Silver Mining Company).

CHARLES RULE, Esq., 10, Clement's Lane, E.C.

WILLIAM SLATER, Esq., 6A, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C., and Carlisle.

Dr. MATTHEW MORRIS, 12, Colebrook-row, N.

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL BANK, London, and Aberystwyth branch. ENGINEER, CHARLES KNEEBONE, Esq., London, and Strata Florida.

SECRETARY.—Mr. F. W. HANCOCK.

OFFICES.—6A, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

1.—This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring a lease of the valuable property known as West Florida Mine, with the buildings, plant, and works thereon, situate in the parishes of Gwnwys and Caron in the county of Cardigan, South Wales.

2.—The property comprises the farms called Taverdy, Tynmar, and Cwch in the said parishes of Gwnwys and Caron, and is about 150 acres in extent. The vendor holds an agreement from the freeholder for a lease of 21 years upon the payment of a royalty of 1-20th on the minerals gotten and sold, and a dead rent of £25 per annum to be merged in the royalty. The lease contains the usual clauses.

3.—This property immediately adjoins the Florida Mine, now being so successfully opened, as well as the Bron Mwyn Mine, in both of which and on the same lodes rich courses of lead and blende ore are now being laid open. The Cwmystwith and Llaburne Mines also adjoin on parallel lodes. The plan and section accompanying the prospectus show the working and relative position of the West Florida with the rich mines just mentioned. The set or gate is about ¾ mile long on the course of the lode from east to west, and about the same from south to north. The river Tivy flows through the set, and may be utilised for the purposes of the mine. There are substantially built offices, storehouses, and workshops, good roads and water-courses upon the property, the whole of which are included in the grant, available for the purposes of the company. The mine is within 1½ mile of the Strata Florida Railway Station, a good road communicating therewith.

4.—The mine was worked for a short period several years ago, and about 30 tons of ore were gotten and sold from a depth of 10 fms. only; this ore yielded by assay from 25 to 32 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead. The blende is also rich in silver, and it is anticipated that profitable returns will be made from this source only.

5.—Careful attention is invited to the report of the mining engineer, Mr. C. Kneebone, copy of which may be had on application to the secretary of the company.

6.—The only contract entered into by the company, or the directors or promoters thereof, is dated the 11th day of October, 1871, and made between Matthew Morris, Esq., Doctor of Medicine, of the one part, and Wm. Slater (on behalf of the company) of the other part.

7.—Provisions of the lease, the engineer's report and assays, the said contract dated the 11th day of October, 1871, the Articles of Association, and the plan of the property may be seen at the offices of the company, or on application to Messrs. William Slater and Co., 6A, Bishopsgate-street Without, London, E.C., from whom forms of application and further information can be obtained.

THE CARDIGANSHIRE OLD BOG MINE (LIMITED).

Capital £30,000, in 12,000 Shares of £2 10s. each.

This company has been incorporated for re-working the good old mine of the same name, possessing so many well-known lodes, situate in the heart of the mineral district of Cardiganshire.

For prospectuses, reports, plans, and forms of application for shares, apply to ARCHIBALD J. SAYRE, Esq., Broker, Chancery-lane, London, E.C.; or to JOHN KEANE, Esq., 30, E.C.; or to the Company's registered offices, Clarendon-street, Shrewsbury, at all of which places the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected.

E. CAVENDISH THORNDIN, Secretary.

THE MOLD-ARGOED COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Acts of 1862 and 1867.

Capital £25,000, in 5000 shares of £5 each.

Of which 2000 shares have been disposed of in the terms of the prospectus.

PAYMENTS:—£1 0 0 per share on application.

1 0 0 " allotment.

1 10 0 " 1st March, 1872.

1 10 0 " 1st July, 1872.

£5 0 0

Shareholders have the option of paying up in full under discount at the rate of 6 per cent.

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BENNOCH, Esq., 80, Wood-street, E.C. (Director of the Chartered Gas Company).—CHAIRMAN.

J. C. DANIEL, Esq., Junior Carlton Club, S.W.

JOHN SAMPSON PIERCE, Esq., C.E., 21, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.

EBENEZER POWELL, Esq., Holt, Wrexham.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Bishopsgate-street, E.C., and Mold.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. WESTALL and ROBERTS, 7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

SECRETARY—HERBERT R. DUKES, Esq.

OFFICES.—173, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

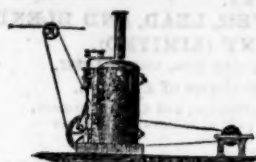
This company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the Argoed Hall Colliery, situate within ¼ mile of the town of Mold, Flintshire, on the Chester and Denbigh branch of the London and North-Western Railway, and which contains about 230 acres, held on lease under two separate grants for unexpired terms of 11 years, from midsummer and Michaelmas, 1871, at dead rents of £100 and £60 per annum, merged into royalties of 1-8th and 1-10th respectively; but arrangements have been made for the surrender of the existing leases for new grants for 31 years from Christmas, 1871, at dead rents of £150 and £60 per annum, merged into royalties similar to those of the old leases.

The property has been minutely inspected by Mr. John Marley, the eminent engineer, of Darlington (see annexed report), who estimates that, at the lowest computation, the estate contains 1,700,000 tons of coal, which, at an output of 200 tons per day, or say 1000 tons per week, will last upwards of 30 years. The quality of the coal is excellent for domestic use, shipping, steam, and gas making, and it is calculated that about 80 tons per day may be disposed of at the pit's mouth for 8s. 4d. per ton; that 110 tons per day may be forwarded per railway at 7s. 6d. per ton, in addition to about 40 tons of slack at 2s. 6d. per ton, the average sale price thus being 6s. 8½d. per ton at the very lowest computation; and the maximum cost of raising, including royalties, and every other expense, is estimated at 4s. 11½d. per ton, leaving a minimum profit of 1s. 9d. per ton, which, on 50,000 tons, would yield a net yearly profit of £4375, or upwards of 20 per cent. per annum on the amount of capital that it is proposed to call up.

In addition to the coal, the property contains a bed of fire-clay of the most valuable description, and with the machinery and plant already fixed thereon can be made about 1,000,000 fire-bricks per annum, at a net profit of about 15s. per thousand, or £750 per annum, in addition to the profit on the coal referred to above.

The company obtains possession of the colliery on the most advantageous terms, as the purchase will include the interest of the vendors in the leases, and the valuable machinery, plant, buildings, &c., which are of the best description and in perfect order, and quite equal to all requirements, for the sum of £15,400; and such is the force of the vendors in the undertaking that they accept payment of £10,000 of the amount in fully paid-up shares of the company, leaving only £5400 to be paid in cash. The vendors are induced to sell their interest solely on account of an insufficiency of capital to fully develop the property, as Mr. Marley estimates that in order to accomplish an output and sale of 300 tons per day, and to construct railway from pit's mouth, new cart road, &c., an expenditure of £7500 will be necessary, and for further sinking to the canal or lowest seam, an additional outlay of £2500 will be required.

The colliery has unusual railway facilities in various directions, as it is proposed to lay rails from the pit's mouth to join those of a neighbouring colliery,



STATIONARY ENGINE

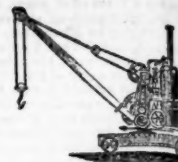
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(PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862).

The ORIGINAL combined Vertical Engines and Boilers, introduced by Mr. CHAPLIN in 1855. Each class kept in Stock for Sale or Hire.

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OFFICES: 117, CANNON STREET, E.C. WORKS: REGENT'S PLACE, COMMERCIAL ROAD EAST, LONDON, E.



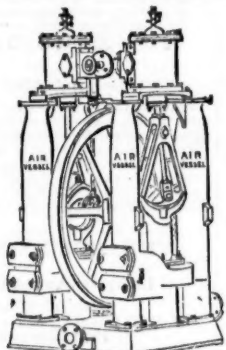
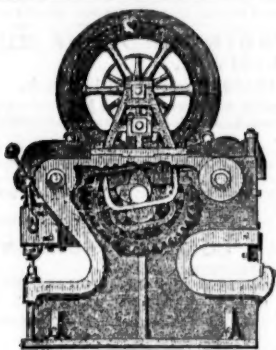
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ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,
BLOWING ENGINES, WINDING ENGINES,
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PUMPING ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS.
66, MARK LANE, LONDON.

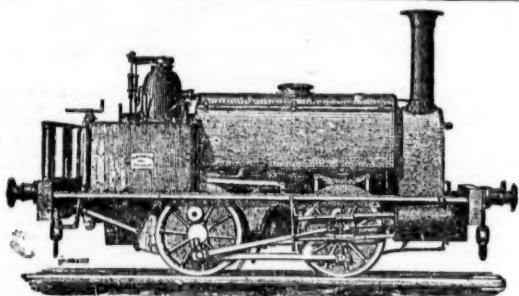
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.
CASTLE STREET AND BOURNE STREET, DUDLEY.
Office for all New and Second-Hand Requirements of Ironworks, Collieries,
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(ESTABLISHED 1850.)
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
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Estimates for Periodical Surplus Sales, Annual Valuations, &c.
35, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

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JOHN CAMERON,
MAKER OF
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BAR AND ANGLE IRON SHEARS, PUNCHING AND SHEARING
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PUNCHING MACHINE, BAR SHEARS, AND RAIL
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EGERTON STREET IRON WORKS,
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TANK LOCOMOTIVES,
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
(CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, COU-
NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CHAM-
AXLES, SHAFTS and
FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, FILES MARKED
BLISTER STEEL, T. TURTON
SPRING STEEL, EDGE TOOLS MARKED
GERMAN STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SON
Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon
Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.



**BAILEY'S TEST PUMPS
& SPEED INDICATORS.**
Bailey's Test Pump for Boilers
Pipes, &c.,
with Gauge to 250 lbs.
£10 10s.
BAILEY'S PATENT
SPEED INDICATOR
7 in. dial to 100 millions, £4 4s.

(In order, say if for reciprocating or rotary motion.) Used for Pumping
Engines, Winding Purposes, &c.
J. BAILEY & CO., STEAM GAUGE MAKERS AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
ALBION WORKS, SALFORD, LANCASHIRE.

THE HOWARD SAFETY BOILER,

For STATIONARY and MARINE ENGINES, has the following advantages:—

SAFETY; NO RISK from DANGEROUS EXPLOSION; HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM, with ECONOMY OF FUEL; perfect circulation, and ready means of removing sediment.
Saving of cost and time in repairs; portability, and, for export, great saving in freight.

Patentees and Manufacturers: J. and F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.
LONDON OFFICE: 4, CHEAPSIDE (three doors from St. Paul's).

SAMUEL OSBORN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST CRUCIBLE CAST STEEL,
FOR ENGINEERS' TOOLS AND MINERS' DRILLS, &c.
CRUCIBLE CAST-STEEL FORGINGS AND CASTINGS,
RAILWAY SPRINGS AND BUFFERS,
FILES, SAWS, AND TOOLS.

IMPROVED SILVER STEEL FOR TAPS AND DIES, &c.; SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL;
BLISTER STEEL; SOLID CAST STEEL HAMMERS AND SLEDGES.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

"R. MUSHET'S SPECIAL STEEL,"

FOR LATHE AND PLANING TOOLS; and of

R. MUSHET'S TITANIC STEELS.

CLYDE STEEL AND IRON WORKS,
SHEFFIELD.

JOSEPH ORD,
ENGINEER, MILLWRIGHT, SMITH, &c.,
101, RILEY STREET, BERMONDSEY, S.E.,

MANUFACTURER of IMPROVED HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES; HYDRAULIC WHARF, and WAREHOUSE CRANES;
PUMPS of all kinds, made in Brass, Copper, or Iron; also HIDE and SKIN SPLITTING MACHINES, and TANNERS'

TOOLS of every description to order.

BREWERS and DISTILLERS' MACHINERY attended to with the strictest punctuality.

IMPROVED STEEL TOOTH BARK MILLS, of the most modern description, for Grinding Oak, Valonia, Mimosa, and other Barks
CHAIN FOR ALL STOCKS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MOST



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and keep new perfect.

[CERTIFICATE.]

"19, Staunton-terrace, Blue Anchor-road, S.E., March 12, 1869.
"DEAR SIR,—I have minutely examined your Anti-Corrosive Preparation, and can state with confidence that in no way is it
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"Mr. Payne."
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"Admiralty, Spring garden-terrace, S.W., April 4, 1871.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

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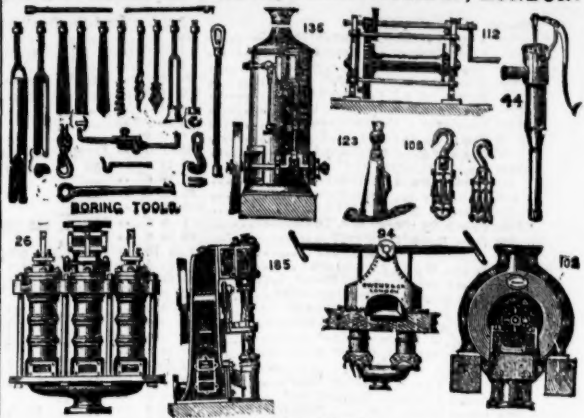
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1000	Alberley Edge, c. Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
1000	Alcon Caetan, s. t. Cardigan	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
1000	Boscawell Downs, s. t. St. Just	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
200	Bonnyd, s. t. St. Just	91 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Brookwood, c. Buckfastleigh	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Cashwell, c. Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
8000	Castle-an-Diass, s. t. Columb.	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
1000	Carn Brea, s. t. Illogan	35 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan	19 14 6	—	—	—	—	—
867	Corn Brea, s. t. Cardigan	7 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
128	Cornwall, c. Cardigan	80 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
200	Derwent Mines, s. t. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
1024	Deron Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
484	Ding Dong, c. Gwent	49 14 8	—	—	—	—	—
4196	Dolcoath, c. t. Camborne	10 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Drake Wallis, c. Calstock	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
6144	East Caradon, s. t. Clert	3 14 6	—	—	—	—	—
300	East Darrin, c. Cardigan	32 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
6400	East Pool, s. t. Pool, Illogan	0 9 9	—	—	—	—	—
1000	East Wheal Lovell, c. Wendron	3 9 0	—	—	—	—	—
2800	Foxdale, s. t. Isle of Man	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Frank Mills, c. Clert	3 18 8	—	—	—	—	—
2000	Gawton, c. Tavistock	3 10 6	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Great Laxey, s. t. Isle of Man	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
2000	Great Northern, c. Helston	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), s. t. t.	40 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
1024	Herdfoot, s. t. near Liskeard	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
30000	Killasso, s. t. Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
168	Levant, s. t. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	—	—	—
400	Lisburne, c. Cardigan	13 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
9000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	4 10 6	—	—	—	—	—
9000	Minera Mining Co., c. Wrexham	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. t. c.	7 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
4400	New Pembroke, c. t. Par Station	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
13000	North Dunder, c. Wales	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
2000	North Levant, s. t. St. Just	10 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
1000	North Wheal Crofty, c. Illogan	3 11 8	—	—	—	—	—
8494	Pedn-ar-drea, c. Redruth	8 2 0	—	—	—	—	—
226	Pendarras United, s. t. Camb.	86 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
8000	Penhalls, s. t. Agnes	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
8000	Phoenix, s. t. Linkinhorne	50 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
1773	Polberris, c. St. Agnes	18 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
2000	Poldice, c. t. Gwent	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
12000	Princes of Wales, c. Calstock	0 12 8	—	—	—	—	—
1120	Princes of Wales, c. Calstock	10 6 7	—	—	—	—	—
12000	Queen, c. t. Calstock	0 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
12000	Roman Gravel, s. t. Salop	0 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
8889	Rosewell Hill & Ransom, s. t.	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
612	South Caradon, s. t. Clert	1 5 0	—	—	—	—	—
6128	South Caradon, s. t. Camborne	5 6 6	—	—	—	—	—
6100	South Darrin, c. Cardigan	3 6 6	—	—	—	—	—
937	South Wh. Crofty, c. Illogan	21 10 10	—	—	—	—	—
496	St. W. Frances, c. Illogan	18 18 9	—	—	—	—	—
343	Spear Moor, s. t. St. Just	36 17 9	—	—	—	—	—
940	St. Ives Consols, c. St. Ives	10 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
8713	St. Just, c. t. Salop	8 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
12000	Tanquerly, c. t. Pool	8 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Tincoff, c. t. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Trumper Consols, c. Helston	5 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
14000	Van, s. t. Llanidloes	4 5 0	—	—	—	—	—
2000	W. Chiverton, s. t. Perran	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
2048	West Wheal Frances, c. Illogan	20 12 9	—	—	—	—	—
400	Wheal Acton, c. Camborne	47 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
12288	Wheal Arthur, c. Calstock	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
612	Wheal Bar, c. t. Illogan	5 2 0	—	—	—	—	—
6179	Wheal Grenville, c. Camborne	7 14 6	—	—	—	—	—
612	Wheal Jane, s. t. Kea	10 12 6	—	—	—	—	—
4296	Wheal Kitty, s. t. Agnes	4 4 6	—	—	—	—	—
1024	Wheal Kitty, s. t. Agnes	3 10 6	—	—	—	—	—
896	Wheal Margaret, s. t. Llanidloes	13 17 6	—	—	—	—	—
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, s. t. Menheniot	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
1000	W. Mary Blithings, c. Plimpton	2 12 8	—	—	—	—	—
80	Wheal W. L. St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
32000	Wheal Russell, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
4096	Wheal Ury, c. Redruth	10 16 6	—	—	—	—	—
71000	Wicklow, c. t. Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—

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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
10000	Alamitos, s. t. Spain	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Almaden and Tinto Consolidated, s. t.	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Anglo-Australian, c. South Australia	7 6 6	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Cape Copper Mining, s. t.	7 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Central American Association, s. t.	0 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
21000	Colorado Terrible, s. t. Colorado	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
7612	De n P. d. North of the Key, s. t.	0 14 0	—	—	—	—	—
2000	Elkhart and Aurora, c. Nevada	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Emma, s. t. Utah (25,000 fully paid)	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
2000	Euclid and Australian, c. t.	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Fortuna, s. t. Spain	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., c. Australia	1 3 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Linos, s. t. Spain	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Mineral Hill, s. t. Nevada (\$100,000)	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
30000	Panuco, c. Chile	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Pontalgar, s. t. France	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
100000	Port Phillip, c. t. France	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
12000	Scottish Australian Mining Co., s. t.	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
112500	Sierra Butte, c. California	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	South Aurora, c. Nevada	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
18000	Sweetland Creek, c. California	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
4000	Anglo-Argentine, c. s. Argentina Republic	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Anglo-Australian, c. Victoria	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Anglo-Brazilian, c. t. Brazil	0 17 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Anglo-Canadian, c. t. Canada	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Birdseye Creek, c. California (\$4 shares)	0 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Braganza, c. Brazil	0 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Brazilian, c. Rio Grande do Sul	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Camp Floyd, s. t. Utah	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
35000	Cesena Sulphur Company, c. Romagna, Italy	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
7000	Champion, c. s. Colorado	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
600	Chana, s. t. Douro, Portugal	8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Choncho, c. s. Nicaragua	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Clifton, c. Colorado	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Crescent, c. Plumas County, California	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
100000	Culaba, c. Minas Gerais, Brazil	0 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
7000	East Sheboygan Preference, c. (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
8000	English, Foreign, and Colonial Mines Company	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
26000	Epitaph, c. s. San Antonio, Lower California	8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Ellipse, c. California (\$1 shares)	0 19 0	—	—	—	—	—
35000	Elkhart Hydraulic Gold Washing Company, California	6 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
60000	Excelsior, c. s. California	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
2000	Flagstaff, s. t. Utah	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
80000	Frontino and Bolivia, c. New Granada	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
100000	General Brazilian, s. t.	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Great Western, s. t. Nevada	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
25000	Guerrero, c. Mexico (total cap. \$50,000 shares of \$1)	0 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
12000	Hamilton Smelting Company, Nevada	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
12000	Hilltop, c. s. Colorado	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Imperial Ottoman Collieries, Brazil	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
100000	Imperial Ottoman, s. t. Turkey	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	J. L. L., c. s. California	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Java, c. s. Nicaragua	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
11000	Kansas, c. Colorado	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
12000	Lanetosa, s. t. Vizcaya, Spain	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
7000	Lautan (Portugal) (\$2 shares)	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Malpaso, c. Colombia	0 8 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	Mammoth Copperworks of Utah, c. s. Utah	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Menzenberg, c. s. Germany	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	New Rosario, s. t. Mexico	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
14000	Pacific, c. s. Nevada and California (and reduced)	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
80000	Pentaria United, c. Italy	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Pinto, s. t. Nevada (\$2 shares)	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
22000	Redington Quicksilver, California	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Richmond Consols, s. t. Nevada	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
100000	Rio Grande, c. Brazil (\$1 shares)	0 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Russia, c. s. Oregon and Utah	8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Sao Vicente, Brazil	8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	Saturn, s. t. Nevada	8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Silver Star, s. t. Nevada	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Silver Plume, s. t. Colorado	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
37500	Snowdrift, s. t. Colorado	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
13000	Snowdrift, s. t. Utah	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
100000	Tolquian, c. Brazil (\$1 shares)	0 19 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Thornhill Reef, c. s. Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Tollman, c. s. New Granada	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Tuolumne, c. California	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
42174	United Mexican, c. Mexico	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Utah, s. t. Utah	38 8 2	—	—	—	—	—
75000	Yorke Peninsula, c. South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Yorke Peninsula, c. South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

NON-DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus done.
25000	Aberdennant, s. t. Llanidloes	1 0 0	—	—
20000	All-y-Crib, s. t. Llanidloes	1 0 0	—	—
14000	Asherton, c. t. Carnarvonshire	3 0 0	—	—
1200	Balmoryear, c. t. Wexford	3 0 0	—	—
30000	Bamford Copper Min. Co., s. t.	1 0 0	—	—
4000	Bedford Consols, c. t. Agnes	3 5 0	—	—
4000	Bedford United, c. t. Tavistock	4 15 2	—	—
5000	Bideford, c. t. Agnes	1 11 0	—	—
12000	Bog, s. t. Shropshire	1 0 0	—	—
30000	Brynabryn, s. t. Cardigan	2 0 0	—	—
7500	Brynastwith, s. t. Cardigan	2 0 0	—	—
12000	Budnyick Cons., s. t. Cardigan	2 0 0	—	—
3000	Bwadrain Cons., s. t. Cardigan	3 7 6	—	—
5000	Bwch Cons., s. t. Cardigan	4 2 6	—	—
12000	Cae Grynol, s. t. Cardigan	3 0 0	—	—
3000	Caldbeck Wells, s. t. Cardigan	1 17 6	—	—
825	Carnarvon, s. t. Newlyn	18 5 7	—	—
6000	Carnarvon, c. t. Carnarvon	3 4 6	—	—
1900	Castle Gate, s. t. Colwyn	10 0 0	—	—
10000	Cathedral, s. t. Gwynedd	10 0 0	—	—
3000	Cefn Brynwy (lun. to 25)	3 10 0	—	—
5000	Cefn Consols, s. t. Flintshire	5 0 0	—	—
3000	Chiverton, s. t. Porthmadog	11 5 0	—	—
3000	Chiverton Moor, s. t. Porthmadog	8 11 0	—	—
3000	Chiverton Valley, s. t. Porthmadog	4 0 6	—	—
1000	Connaught, c. t. Wicklow	100 0 0	—	—
1513	Croddock Moor, c. t. Cleethorpe	15 8 0	—	—
500	Croft, c. t. Wexford	62 0 0	—	—
1000	Cruver, s. t. Wexford	10 0 0	—	—
12000	CwmVron, s. t. Llanidloes	3 10 0	—	—
4000	Devon & Cornwall United	6 4 0	—	—
12000	Dolwen Consols, s. t. Cardigan	1 0 0	—	—
5000	Duchey and Stuckey, lunt.	1 0 0	—	—
5000	Dylife Consols, s. t. Mont.	1 0 0	—	—
513	East Bassett, c. t. Redruth	45 0 0	—	—
4000	East Botle Hill, s. t. Plymouth	5 0 0	—	—
4000	East Chiverton, s. t. Porthmadog	4 16 0	—	—
2000	East Gwyn, s. t. Llanidloes	3 0 0	—	—
4000	East Dolcoath, s. t. Illogan	10 0 0	—	—
4000	East Grenville, c. t. Camborne	10 0 0	—	—
4000	East Gwinnelake & S. Bed. c.	13 2 0	—	—
4000	East Llanvynog, s. t. Montgomerie	1 15 0	—	—
2640	East Providence, s. t. Lelant	17 5 9	—	—
5610	East Scton, c. t. Camborne	1 15 0	—	—
4000	East Terras, s. t. Austell	1 0 0	—	—
4000	East Van, s. t. Llanidloes	5 0 0	—	—
2200	East Wexford, s. t. Llanidloes	8 0 6	—	—
5000	Exmouth, c. t. Christchurch	10 0 0	—	—
1200	Fedw, s. t. Llanidloes	10 0 0	—	—
2000	Florence & Tonkin United	0 5 6	—	—
5000	Florence, s. t. Porthmadog	1 0 0	—	—
5100	Florida, s. t. Cardigan	3 0 0	—	—
5000	France Consols, s. t. c.	0 15 0	—	—
4000	Fransell, s. t. Montgomerie	1 0 0	—	—
4000	Furse Hill, s. t. Tavis	6000 10 p.	—	—
2500	Gloach, s. t. Llanidloes	2 0 0	—	—
5000	Glaish, s. t. Cardigan	10 0 0	—	—
4000	Glamorganshire, s. t. c.	10 0 0	—	—
5000	Glasgow Caradon, c. t. (30,000 10 p.)	10 0 0	—	—
700	Goginan, Cardigan, s. t.	12 10 0	—	—
114	Gonawema, c. t. St. Cleer	8 4 9	—	—
6000	Gorsedd & Colyn Level, s. t. Flint.	2 0 0	—	—
4000	Great Caradon, c. t. St. Ives	5 40 1	—	—
500	Great N. Laxey (Isle of Man)	1 0 0	—	—
4000	Great Retailack, s. t. B. Perran	3 8 0	—	—
4000	Great West, c. t. Cornwall	4 8 0	—	—
4000	Great Royalton, s. t. B. Perran	4 8 0	—	—
4000	Great Snaefell, s. t. I. of Man	0 7 0	—	—
4000	Great S. Chiverton, s. t. Porthmadog	3 0 0	—	—
4000	Great West Chiverton, s. t.	2 10 0	—	—
4000	Great Western, s. t. c. Breage	2 0 0	—	—
4000	Great Wb. Lovell, s. t. Wexford	1 10 0	—	—
4000	Gwydyr Park, s. t. Llanvynog	1 7 0	—	—
4000	Harlech, s. t. c. z. Merioneth	5 0 0	—	—
4000	Hartford Down, c. t. Glastock	6 4 0	—	—
4000	Hobbs Hill, s. t. St. Neot	1 10 0	—	—
4000	Holyford, c. t. Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—
4000	King Arthur, s. t. Tintagel	1 0 0	—	—
4000	Leeds and St. Anghen, s. t. c.	33 14 2	—	—
4000	Llanarmon, Donbigh	2 0 0	—	—
4000	Llanvynog, s. t. Cardigan	0 15 0	—	—
20	Lovel Consols, Wexford, s. t.	0 12 0	—	—
4000	Mellaneer, c. t. Hayle	4 0 0	—	—
4000	Minera Union, s. t. (2600 2 p., 2162 2 p.)	2 16 0	—	—
4000	Nant-y-Crib, c. t. Ken	8 15 0	—	—
4000	Nant-y-Crib, s. t. Mont.	1 0 0	—	—
4000	New Beldin, s. t. Northumb.	0 15 0	—	—
4000	New Central Sualbeach	1 0 0	—	—
4000	New Clifford, c. t. Gwynedd	3 17 6	—	—
4000	New Courtenay, c. t. Tavistock	4 0 0	—	—
4000	New Crow Hill, s. t. St. Stephen	3 19 0	—	—
4000	New Dale, s. t. Derbyshire	1 0 0	—	—
4000	New Hendra, s. t. Breage	0 8 6	—	—
4000	New Hingston, s. t. Chillingham	0 15 0	—	—
4000	New Rosewarne, c. t. Gwincar	0 10 0	—	—
4000	New Treveddar, c. t. Llanidloes	1 0 0	—	—
4000	New Victoria, c. t. Ashburton	1 0 0	—	—
4000	New Wheel Charlotte, c. t. c.	1 10 0	—	—
4000	New Wheel Gwylly, s. t. Perran	0 11 0	—	—
4000	New Wheel Lovell, s. t. Wexford	3 9 6	—	—
4000	New Wb. Seton, c. t. Camborne	81 0 0	—	—
4000	New Wheel Speedwell, s. t. c.	1 0 0	—	—
4000	New Wheel Bury, c. t. c.	0 11 6	—	—
4000	North Wb. Towan, s. t. Illogan	1 8 6	—	—
4000	North Downs, c. t. Redruth	5 17 0	—	—
4000	North Kingston, c. t. c.	1 0 0	—	—
4000	North Lovell, s. t. Wexford	5 0 0	—	—
4000	North Pool, c. t. Illogan	2 0 0	—	—
4000	North Roskear, c. t. Camborne	64 9 0	—	—
4000	North Tankerville, s. t. Salop	1 0 0	—	—
4000	N. Trekerby, c. t. St. Agnes	2 3 4	—	—
4000	Oxel Tort, c. t. Glastock	3 0 4	—	—
4000	Old Botle Hill, s. t. Plymouth	1 0 0	—	—
4000	Old Treburget, s. t. Cornwall	1 0 0	—	—
4000	Parys Mountain, c. t. Anglesea	3 0 0	—	—
4000	Penhale Wh. Vor, c. t. Helston	11 10 0	—	—
4000	Pennerley, s. t. Shropshire	2 0 0	—	—
4000	Penryn, s. t. Carnarvonshire	2 0 0	—	—
4000	Perkins Beach, s. t. Salop	1 0 0	—	—
4000	Perran Consols, s. t. Perran	2 8 0	—	—
4000	Perran Thermal Spring, s. t. c.	1 15 0	—	—
4000	Perran Wb. Gwyn, s. t. Gwynedd	0 15 0	—	—
4000	Plympton, s. t. Llanidloes	1 0 0	—	—
4000	Pooleton, s. t. St. Agnes	4 10 0	—	—
4000	Princess of Wales, c. t. c.	0 11 0	—	—
4000	Radnor, s. t. Wales	2 10 0	—	—
4000	Redmoor, c. t. c. Callington	2 8 0	—	—
4000	Rhydalton, s. t. Cardigan	1 0 0	—	—
4000	Rose and Oliv. U. s. t. Newlyn	8 0 0	—	—
4000	Russell, s. t. s. t. c.	0 6 0	—	—
4000	Saltford, s. t. c. t.	1 0 0	—	—
4000	South Carn Brea, c. t. c.	1 6 0	—	—
4000	So. Great Work, s. t. St. Hilary	0 15 0	—	—
4000	So. Herodaford, s. t. Liskeard	8 0 0	—	—
4000	So. Liskeard, s. t. c. t.	0 12 6	—	—
4000	So. Merilyn, s. t. Flint (23 shrs)	2 0 0	—	—
4000	South Redmoor, c. t. Call.	0 8 0	—	—
4000	So. Roman Gravel, s. t. Salop	1 10 0	—	—
4000	South Sord, s. t. Beccaria	1 7 6	—	—
4000	St. Agnes Consols, s. t. St. Just	2 0 0	—	—
4000	St. Agnes Consols, s. t. c.	2 0 0	—	—
4000	St. Aubyn United, c. t. Gweon	4 0 0	—	—
4000	Tamar, s. t. Lifford, Devon	1 0 0	—	—
4000	Tamar Valley, s. t. Beccaria	1 7 6	—	—
4000	Tan-yr-Alit, s. t. Carnarvon	3 0 0	—	—
4000	Tegon Valley, s. t. Bur.	1 0 0	—	—
4000	Terras Tin Mine, s. t. Austell	1 0 0	—	—
4000	Tin Valley, s. t. St. Austell	1 8 0	—	—
4000	Tin Valley, St. Neot	1 0 0	—	—
4000	Trannack, c. t. c.	1 0 0	—	—
4000	Treleah Wood, s. t. Redruth	2 0 0	—	—
4000	Trevelan and Trethurrup	22 11 0	—	—
4000	Trevarrack, s. t. c. t.	3 2 6	—	—
4000	Trevelan, s. t. c. t.	11 14 6	—	—
4000	Tyngwyn, s. t. Cardigan	35 0 0	—	—
4000	Un Consols, Llanidloes, s. t.	2 10 0	—	—
4000	Vale, s. t. Cardigan	3 0 0	—	—
4000	Virtuous Lady, c. t. Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—
4000	Vron United, s. t. Flintshire	1 0 0	—	—
4000	Walredon, c. t. Whitechurch	0 5 0	—	—
4000	Welsh, s. t. Cardigan	1 0 0	—	—
4000	West Bassett, c. t. Illogan	3 0 0	—	—
4000	West Caradon, c. t. St. Cleer	2 18 6	—	—
4000	West Gwyn, c. t. Gwynedd	40 10 0	—	—
4000	West Gwinnelake, c. t. Glastock	0 13 6	—	—
4000	West Godolphin, s. t. c.	1 0 0	—	—
4000	West Great Work, c. t. Breage	7 4 0	—	—
4000	West Jewell, s. t. Gwynedd	2 0 0	—	—
4000	West Llanvynog, s. t. Montgomerie	2 0 0	—	—
4000	West Maria & Fortescue, c. t. Lamer	1 7 0	—	—
4000	West Pant-y-Go, s. t. Flint	1 0 0	—	—
4000	West Phoenix, s. t. Llanidloes	0 18 0	—	—
4000	West Polbarn, s. t. St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	—
4000	West Prince of Wales, s. t. c.	0 18 0	—	—
4000	West Rhoswyddol, s. t. Mont.	1 0 0	—	—
4000	West Rose Down, c. t. Llanidloes	23 0 0	—	—
4000	West St. Ives, s. t. c. t.	0 10 0	—	—